The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY MARCH 4, 1909. NO 9.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed
Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE -

The Farmers National Bank

OF BLOOMSBURG

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3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

JAMES BOYD ROBISON.

Found Dead in Bed on Tuesday Morning.

Captain J. B. Robison was found dead in bed at his home in Espy on Tuesday morning. His health had been poor for the past two years, but he was able to be around most of the time. He was in town on Monday, and remarked to his wife that he was feeling unusually well.

During Monday night he complained of feeling ill, and his wife arose and got him some medicine, which relieved him. At eight o'clock Tuesday morning she was in his room, and he said he was feeling as well as usual. At nine o'clock she went back and called him, and he made no answer. Then she found that he had passed away. He was lying just as she had left him, an hour before, and appeared to be sleeping.

Captain Robison was born in Bloomsburg, January 3, 1838, the son of William and Betsy Barton Robison. He was educated in the private schools of Bloomsburg, and at fourteen was ready for college. At sixteen he began teaching, and continued at this work for a short time. About 1850 he entered Lafayette College, where he remained until the end of his Sophomore year. Some years later the college gave him the degree of Master of Arts. He went to Mercer county, Pa., where he was reading law when the War of the Rebellion broke out. He was the first man from that county to enlist, being a member of Co. G, 10th Penna. Reserve Corps. He was wounded at Second Bull Run, and discharged from service because of disability, December 31, 1862. In June, 1863 he joined Co. H, 35th regiment of emergency men, of which company he was captain. On the mustering out of this company in August 1863 he resumed his law studies at Mercer, Pa.

He was admitted to the bar, November, 1863. Later he became a clerk in the commissary department and while thus engaged, on September 26, 1864 he was captured and confined in Libby prison until February 7, 1865. On his release he returned to Mercer. In 1867 he returned to Bloomsburg and began the practice of law, residing here until 1894, when he moved to Espy. Bloomsburg, up to a few years ago. in His office, however, he continued

Mr. Robison was District Attorney of Mercer county one year, was United States Commissioner three or four years and has also served as Notary Public and county and borough Solicitor. He was a Knight Templar, and in the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and has served the order in nearly all its various offices. He was also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and of the Union Veteran Legion. He united with the Presbyterian church in 1866, and has since been a member.

On October 16, 1873 he married Jennie, daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann Case Breece, who survives him. There are living eight children: Martha E., at home; J. Boyd, residing above Espy; Bessie M., Jennie, graduate nurses of Philadelphia; Emily, a student at Temple College, Philadelphia; William, of New Castle, and Irwin, at home.

He is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Millie Barber, who resides in the west. Other sisters, all deceased, were Mrs. Ario Pardee, Mrs. George Markle, Mrs Jane Elliott, Mrs. N. L. Campbell, and Miss Augusta Robison.

The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and the burial will take place at the Almedia cemetery.

WE STILL LEAD.

The COLUMBIAN PRINTING HOUSE, which has been under the same management for a third of a century, is still at the head of the procession, and intends to stay there.

Notwithstanding the fact that our equipment is more than double that of any other job printing establishment in the county, extensive additions and improvements have recently been made. The seventh press has been installed, five of which are run by electric power.

Within the past few months over thirty new faces of the latest type have been added to our already large stock, giving us an unequalled variety to select from, and affording greater facilities for doing printing of every kind, from the smallest card up to the most complicated forms.

A large stock is kept constantly in general printing supplies, so that it is seldom necessary for a customer to wait for his job until the stock can be ordered from the city.

Our work has been an advertisement for itself. We have never employed a solicitor to gather in work, as orders have come in fast enough to keep us busy, but in these days of push and hustle, and scramble for supremacy, it is necessary to toot one's own horn occasionally in order that no one may forget him.

The COLUMBIA PRINTING HOUSE occupies its own building. It has more floor space than any other printing office in the county, and none to spare at that. Its facilities are more than double, and the stock of material carried is several times more than any other. Its workmen are unsurpassed, and the prices as low as they can be made consistent with good work.

We respectfully invite the patronage of all those who are not yet among our clientele, and we are duly grateful to the many friends who have so liberally favored us during the many years we have been in the business.

In conclusion we would say that notwithstanding the many recent improvements in the office, there are others in contemplation which will be made in the near future.

KLINE—DRAKE.

Two popular young people joined hearts and hands on Wednesday. They were William Frank Kline of Rohrsburg, and Miss Thursa Lozoria Drake of Bloomsburg.

The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Drake, on Fifth street, at noon, Rev. E. R. Heckman performing the ceremony. Only the respective families and a few near friends were present. The bride was attired in an Empire gown of silk messaline.

The young couple left on the D L. & W. train for a three weeks' wedding tour, and on their return will reside in Bloomsburg.

The bride is one of the first graduate nurses of the Joseph Ratti Hospital, and Mr. Kline is a successful traveling salesman. He is a member of the Wheelmen Club.

POOR DIRECTOR APPOINTED.

On Monday the court appointed Emory D. Hagenbuch a director of Bloom Poor District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of O. T. Wilson. Mr. Hagenbuch is well qualified for the position.

J. H. Maize has moved his law and insurance office from the Townsend building to his residence on North street.

"American Banks are most carefully managed." —Harrison.

On the character of the directorate of a Bank and its management rests public confidence necessary to its success.

Moral: The directors of this Bank are forever devoted to its interests.

SAFETY

WOULDN'T IT BE WELL FOR YOU TO CAST IN YOUR LOT WITH THIS BANK.

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

COUNTY TAX RATE 5 MILLS.

Resolution Adopted to outline Financial Policy.

On Thursday last the County Commissioners fixed the county tax rate for 1909 at 5 mills The estimated expenses of the county is $102.158. The valuation of taxable property is about $14 000,000. A five'mill tax on this basis will produce over $70,000.

Commissioner Lenhart offered the following resolution:

Whereas Columbia County has never had a financial policy and no provision is or has ever been made to meet the bonds falling due each year, and

Whereas, the bonds and interest payable this year (1909) are $33,-258 or about 63 per cent of the county's income, the total of which is about $53,000, under the present rate of taxation. .

Whereas, the estimated expenditures of the county for the year 1909 are $69,100. This estimate includes the commissions of the tax collectors and the treasurer, which was never before included. Add to this the bonds and interest payable, we have a total of $102,158, that the Commissioners must provide for this year. If the policy of short time loans (if it can be called a policy) is not stopped at once, in two years the bonds and interest falling due will amount to the total income of the county.

And, whereas, we the board of County Commissioners, realizing that this is a matter of great importance to the taxpayers of the county, it is necessary for a financial policy, not only to govern this board, but, a policy that is broad enough to govern future boards, and to make provision for the payment of the county's obligations in the future. Therefore be it,

Resolved, that it is the sense of this board that if we, the Board of County Commissioners, outline such a policy, it in all probability would not be carried out in the future, therefore we believe that if we can procure nine public spirited citizens to act without compensation, as a Commission, to investigate the finances of the county and outline a general policy to conduct the same it would be of vast advantage to every taxpayer and would govern future boards, and therefore, be it

Resolved, that we appoint a commission of nine public spirited business men of Columbia county and request that they act in the capacity, and that upon receiving the consent of the nine citizens that we furnish them with a competent secretary and with whatever else they deem necessary to further the object in view.

EXTENSIVE CHANGES.

Severance & Roberts will make extensive changes in the Tooley store room, preparatory to their occupancy.

The frame building in the rear of the present brick building will be removed and a two-story brick addition will be erected, size 30 x 70 feet. The entire front will be changed, and the entrance will be from the pavement with no step. When these contemplated improvements are made it will be one of the finest store rooms in this section.

George Norman of Woodbury, N. J. is visiting his mother on Center street.

BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Important Business Transacted and Committees Appointed.

An important and largely attended meeting of the Columbia County Bar Association was held in the Grand Jury room on Saturday when several matters of importance to the profession were considered, and committees appointed to take action upon them. The meeting was presided over by Col; John G. Freeze, president of the association.

A resolution was unanimously passed endorsing Hon. Charles Rice, of Luzerne county, as a candidate for the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench.

Two Grand Juries having recommended that the special Act of Assembly under which all fines imposed by the Court go to the Columbia County Law Library Association be repealed, and as the association thought that an effort would be made at this session of the Legislature to have an Act passed repealing the same, a committee consisting of Messrs. Smith, M'Killip and Herring was appointed to use their efforts to oppose the passage of such an Act.

Another matter which was considered was the fee bill. A committee consisting of Messrs. Ikeler, Harman, Smith, Kreischer and Jackson was appointed to revise the same.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Duy, Herring, Johnston, Evans, Elmes and Kline was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of the association. The rules of the Law Library Association will also be revised by a committee consisting of Messrs. Rhawn, Fisher and Mensch.

REV. ISAAC O. BEST.

When the Bloomsburg Literary Institute first occupied its new building on the hill in 1867, what is now known as the Auditorium, Prof. Henry Carver was the Principal and he gathered around him an excellent faculty. Among the teachers was Isaac O. Best, teacher of Latin and Greek. He was a very popular teacher, and remained until 1871.

When he left Bloomsburg he prepared for the Presbyterian ministry. A letter recently received from him by Prof. F. H. Jenkins in answer to one written to him, gives his record since leaving here, and he has many friends who will be interested in knowing it.

He was for one year Principal of the Mt. Morris' Academy; three years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Otisco, N. Y'; sixteen years Principal of the Clinton Grammar School, a boys' college preparatory school; ten years pastor at Mayfield, N. Y.; six years pastor at Chili, N. Y. A year ago last August he returned to Otisco as pastor, and is now residing there. Nearly one hundred boys who were under his instruction at various times, have entered the ministry

Prof. Best has not been in Bloomsburg since 1871, but should he and Mrs. Best decide to pay a visit here we have no doubt but that they would receive a very warm welcome.

Rev. J. D. Thomas will attend the funeral of his uncle, William Thomas, at Slatington on Saturday. The deceased was seventy-five years old.

Bring Her With You!

WOMEN know better than men what is good quality in Cloth. They know a pure wool fabric when they see it, and they have good taste too in the selection of fabric, design and color. That is why we like you to Bring Her With You when you want to buy a new suit or overcoat. Ask for the International genuine all wool line, and put the question of worth to her. International quality can stand the severest test—aye—the test even of a bargain-hunting lady.

BRING HER WITH YOU.

A large and choice selection of woolens to choose from. You can have any style cuff on the sleeve, any style pocket in the coat, and any style trouser you may want Prices range from $12.00 for a Business Suit to $40.00 for a Dress Suit.

Every piece of cloth used guaranteed all wool.

Come in, Look Over This Line

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT

Special Correspondent of This Paper Writes Entertainingly to Women

LATEST FROM THE METROPOLIS

Separate Jackets Promise to Be Popular—Graceful and Becoming Aprons—Plain Little Bishop Gown for a Nightdress.

Separate jackets made in empire style promise to be popular for spring and summer wear. They usually are made to match the dress but contrasts, not too violent, are newer and if carefully planned, very effective. If two shades of the same color are used

the effect is best of all. The illustration shows the jacket worn over a dress of pale mauve voile. The material is a cloth of darker shade of mauve trimmed with silk braid and buttons. A scarf of soft black silk is sewed inside the neck and hangs below the opening of the jacket, weighted with jet tassels.

The style and fit of an apron is really worth considering and now-a-days many of these are really graceful and

becoming. Some are made of brightly figured silks and silkolines, while the embroidered flouncings are always adaptable to the smaller kinds.

No improvement can be made on the plain little bishop gown for a

nightdress. The only trimming required is a lace ruffle for neck and sleeves.

—By JULES THEROW.

Notes and Comment

"A NATIONAL DELUSION."

That American Woman Has No Superior Is Absurd.

The idea that the position of American women is superior to that of any other women in the world is characterized by Mary Heaton Vorse, in "Appleton's," as a "national delusion." She admits that they are undoubtedly the "most indulged and petted women in the world," but as for real respect she thinks that the downtrodden German hausfrau gets more. "The German husband may seem to us unchivalrous in the minor details of life. He may talk with brutal disparagement about the female brain, but when he goes out to amuse himself it doesn't occur to him to go alone. He takes with him his wife and his children. That pathetic person whose husband neglects her for the society of men, for whom our tears flow so often in this country, is not found in Germany."

The reason assigned is that by her skilful household management the hausfrau has become a source of wealth to the country. The part which women play in the national life is what makes them pre-eminent or relatively unimportant, says the article. "The amount of small courtesy shown them really doesn't make much difference. Show me a country where its women add to the country's wealth by participating in the business of that country or by their thrift and I will show you a country where the economic position of women is a higher one." In France, where the woman is her husband's comrade and business partner, she has the most power.

"As a contrast to this, the American man stands alone. The women folk of his family do not help him. As far as his business goes, it's quite immaterial to him whether he has a wife or whether he has not. Our men may talk as much as they like about the uplifting influence of a noble woman and of the tangible support that the thought of her nobility gives them. It does not alter the fact that the average American man transacts all the business of his life without ever dreaming of turning to his life's partner for any counsel in the matter—and generally without her even having any knowledge of the business in hand."

There is comradeship between young girls and men, Mrs. Vorse finds, but it ceases just at the time when the latter begin the real business of life. For this state of affairs she thinks the women are to blame.

"When a man first marries it is his instinct to take his wife into partnership with him. It's natural for a man to want to talk about that which takes up most of the hours he is awake to the person he cares for most in the world." But the wife checks these advances according to her nature and disposition. "Either she will slip her arm through John's and say coaxingly: 'Don't let's talk about horrid business, dear; let's talk about something nice. You ought to rest when you get home.' Or less agreeable and more honest, she may admit frankly that business bores her."

So the man actually comes to think that he ought to leave his business cares at the office. He sits "bored and silent in his own home," while his wife complains that he is "so absorbed in business that he has no interest left for anything else."

"I do not for a moment mean," the article concludes, "to bring the influence of woman in her household down to a matter of dollars and cents, but it is not probable that the spiritual bond between man and woman was ever less because they were helpful partners to each other in the affairs of everyday life."

A Cheap Shoe Box.

A pretty and serviceable shoe box may be made in the following way: Procure a small wooden goods box, say two feet long, two feet deep and

one and a half feet wide. Fasten the lid on with small hinges. Paint the inside of the box and lid a rich dark red or blue. Cover the outside with cretonne or burlap in rich color, tacking the covering on with bright-headed brass tacks. The lid may be slightly padded so as to form a seat when closed. Four red wool tassels may be tacked to the corners of the box by way of decoration. A red tape loop to draw over a brass hook may be used as a fastening. Such a box is very handy to hold the boy's or girls' shoes and is ornamental in the room as well.

A Glass Rolling Pin.

The modern rolling pin is of glass or of porcelain, with glass handles. These materials are considered much more hygienic than wood.

LIONS FATTING FOR AIM OF ROOSEVELT

Where President Will Hunt, These Beasts Have Not Been Molested for 10 Months

ESTATE WITH YANKEE HOUSE

Mr. McMillan, In Whose Jungles Mr. Roosevelt Will Shoot Big Game, Has Everything in Readiness for His Distinguished Guest.

London.—William Northrup McMillan, nephew of the late Senator McMillan, of Michigan, and his wife have sailed from Marseilles for India to visit the Maharajah of Cooch Behar at his earnest invitation. Messrs. Bullpet and Shaw and six other Americanns, all friends of the McMillans, are in the party. Their fellow-passengers were the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife and their two daughters; Sir Henry and Lady Tichborne, and Lady Lansdowne and her brother, Lord Frederick Hamilton. The Tichbornes are great travellers and intimate friends of the McMillans.

After the visit Mr. McMillan will hasten to South Africa. He has invited President Roosevelt to hunt big game on his vast estate near Nairobi, and as host he wants to be certain that everything is ready to receive Mr. Roosevelt and his son. Mr. McMillan, himself a mighty hunter, will not shoot with his guests, will not join them or even receive them.

Certainly the Roosevelts will suffer no handicap while they remain on the estate, which is to be given over to them. It is called the Juja Farm because it lies between the Ju River and the Ja River. The chief bungalow is the most comfortable residence imaginable, with two stories and a veranda. It was made in America at the order of Mr. McMillan, who formerly lived in St. Louis, transported in sections and set up under his eye. It is well furnished with American furniture.

And Mr. McMillan has taken pains to provide fine sport for his guests. In effect the game has been preserved; the shooting has not been disturbed for ten months.

There are six lions' dens on the McMillan tract. The lions have not been fattened by feeding them, but they have been left to live tranquilly, so that they may be there in good condition for the Roosevelts to shoot.

The McMillans are very wealthy. Their Devonshire seat, Tout Saint, at Buckland, Kingsbridge, is superb. The place was originally a convent, and is a walled estate, with quaint gardens, orchards, meadows and pasture lands. The interior of the house is palatial. It was furnished by French artists, the walls and ceilings being panelled and moulded by the best workers Paris could supply.

Their London residence, No. 17 Hill street, is even finer. A museum occupies the centre of the house and the trophies of the chase it contains would delight Mr. Roosevelt.

A ballroom was demolished to make room for the museum. The first thing that confronts one in the entrance hall is a stuffed lion, the first one killed in British East Africa after Mr. McMillan took over the estates there. This beast fell to the gun of Mrs. McMillan. A vase array of heads and antlers cover the walls—a collection much finer than that of the Duke of Orleans at Evesham—although Mr. McMillan has no polar bears, while there are ten at Evesham. The McMillan mansion contains giraffes, rhinos, hippos, buffaloes, oryx, hartbeest, wapiti, gazelles, warthogs and two wild elephants. Hundreds of tusks line the walls and cases. Oval mirrors, some nine feet high, are framed with tusks, representing a fortune in African ivory.

Mrs. McMillan was the first woman to cross Abyssinia at the head of her own caravan. She was guest of the Negus. An autoress and devoted to sport, she cares nothing for society.

VEST BUTTON IN HIS HEART.

Strange Discoveries in Autopsy Upon Body of Aged Man.

Denver, Col.—An autopsy performed on the body of Fred. Pomplitz, who was sixty-seven years old, revealed a black vest button embedded in the heart over the right auricle. Dr. W. G. Mudd and Dr. J. P. Hamill made the autopsy. This was not all, for they found in the spleen of this same person a piece of rock, two inches long, one-eighth of an inch thick and an eighth of an inch wide.

The doctors' theory is that he swallowed the button by accident, that it stuck in the bronchial tubes and by a process of ulceration was carried into the vena cava. The "rock" in the spleen was caused by salt concretion from the blood.

$5,000 for a Church Singer.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—A visitor here for a few days from Waupon was Mrs. Catherine Marbone, who is, perhaps, the champion mother in Wisconsin. Mrs. Marbone is only thirty-nine years old, has been married nineteen years and has had eighteen children, one born each year. She has been married twice, the first time when she was seventeen years old. Twelve children blessed her first marriage and six her second.

FACTS CONCERNING BLOOD

It Is the Most Genetic Thing About Animals.

A drop of the blood of a walrus shows no relation with a drop of whale's blood, or of the blood of any other cetacean, such as seals or porpoises, which, like the walrus, are mammals that have taken to the sea. Instead of that, the blood of the walrus immediately reacts with the blood of horses, asses and zebras, thus proving that he is an equine that no longer crops grass but goes where he can live on an exclusively fish diet. Likewise the hippopotamus is shown to be a modified pig.

Where a blood relationship exists, but is distant, these reactions are proportionately faint, but where no reactions occur there is no relationship at all. Thus, geology indicates that birds are descended from reptiles, and, oddly enough, the blood of a bird shows a distinct, though very faint reaction with the blood of a snake but none whatever with that of the winged bat or the flying squirrel, for these are mammals.

On the other hand, the marsupials, once such a great family, but now reduced to the kangaroo, the opossum and a small creature in South America, have now not a single blood relation left. As to man, he has no relationship to monkeys, but the blood of anthropoid apes shows a very faint reaction with his. Meantime, all the races of man are unmistakably of one blood, whatever their color or abode.

Hence the blood is by far the most hereditary thing about us. Neither the shape of the skeleton, nor the contour of the body, nor brain, heart, lungs, stomach, intestines, liver or skin, nor even ancestral habits about the great Food Question—Darwin's only Creator—how to eat or keep from being eaten—are comparable to a single drop of blood for telling the correct story of descent. All this gives a new meaning to the words, "For the blood thereof is the life thereof." Likewise, the old saying that insanity runs in the blood now wears a scientific look, since blood and family are so inseparably associated.

Average Ages of Birds.

The doctrines of vegetarianism appear to be slightly shaken by the result of an investigation that an English newspaper has made into the subject of the longevity of birds. With one notable exception the meat-feeding birds are the longer lived. The exception is the swan.

The average ages of some of the best known birds are given in the following table:

	Years.
Blackbird lives	12
Blackcap	15
Canary	24
Crane	24
Crow	100
Eagle	100
Fowl, common	10
Goldfinch	15
Goose	50
Heron	59
Lark	13
Linnet	23
Nightingale	18
Parot lives	60
Partridge	15
Peacock	24
Pelican	50
Pheasant	15
Pigeon	20
Raven	100
Robin	12
Skylark	30
Sparrow Hawk	40
Swan	100
Thrush	10
Wren	3

The average age of the boarding house variety of chicken is still undetermined.

Tulip Soup.

"What makes this vegetable soup taste so different?" asked the young husband.

"Only the leeks you sent home," replied the bride. "You remember you said you were going to order leeks."

"I didn't order any leeks," growled the husband, but he finished his bowl of soup rather than disappoint her.

That afternoon he stopped at the grocery store.

"How did you come to send leeks up to my house this morning?" he demanded. "I didn't order them."

"Great Scott! Did you eat them."

"O, for land's sake. They were Mrs. Jackson's tulip bulbs. She left them on the counter and they got into your basket by mistake."—Detroit Free Press.

Cry Baby Cure.

Alaska babies do not cry. They try it and then give up the bad habit from choice. To this desirable end they are gently persuaded by their mothers. When a baby begins to cry the mother takes a pot of water, fills her mouth with the liquid and squirts it into the face of the weeping infant. If the cry increases in force, so does the stream of water. No word is spoken, no blow is struck, but the victory is sure. Very soon the infant begins to connect weeping with the squirting of water in its face. Becoming firmly convinced that the two things are inseparable, it decides to cry no more.

Chinese Coolies Smuggled.

Smuggling Chinese coolies from Mexico into the United States is a busy industry on the border and a profitable one, but occasionally there is a setback. The other day one of the smugglers was caught as he was entering San Diego harbor at night, with eight coolies in a steam launch.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ONLY A LITTLE COLD in the head may be the beginning of an obstinate case of Nasal Catarrh. Drive out the invader with Ely's Cream Balm applied straight to the inflamed stuffed up air-passages. Price 50c. If you prefer to use an atomizer, ask for Liquid Cream Balm. It has all the good qualities of the solid form of this remedy and will rid you of catarrh or hay fever. No cocaine to breed a dreadful habit. No mercury to dry out the secretion. Price 75c., with spraying tube. All druggists, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Whose Say-so is Best?

With nearly all medicines put up for sale through druggists, one has to take the maker's say-so alone as to their curative value. Of course, such testimony is not that of a disinterested party and accordingly is not to be given the same credit as if written from disinterested motives. Dr. Pierce's medicines, however, form a striking exception to this rule. Their claims to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their makers' say-so or praise. Their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle wrapper. Thus invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical men have written enough to fill volumes in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these wellknown medicines.

Amongst these writers we find such medical lights as Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennet Medical College, Chicago; Prof. Hale, of the same city; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Grover Coe, of New York; Dr. Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, of Pa., and scores of others equally eminent.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the worst cases of female weakness, prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion and corrects irregularities, cures painful periods, dries up disagreeable and weakening drains, sometimes known as pelvic catarrh and a multitude of other diseases peculiar to women.

A Mother in Israel

By IDA ALEXANDER

Margaret Ellis had never put aside her mourning for her mother in heart or in attire, though quite two years had elapsed since she first put it on. Now, seated on the train which was to take her home, she wished that there were something blacker than the blackest black. For it was worse than a home-going to the home which she had long considered empty; there was one too many there now. For two years there had been one too many and one too few. But the housekeeper had been, after all, merely a figurehead who deferred in all things to Margaret's opinion. Now there was someone else.

Margaret took out the three-months-old letter. There had been others since, but this was the one that had been read and reread. It was folded at the place that had hurt most. She knew it by heart, yet she read it again. "And she is a good woman, Margaret, reminding me in many things of your sainted mother." She read the letter from beginning to end, and twice she read the part that hurt so sorely. Then she tore it across, again and yet again. Presently the tiny bits, upon which no word could be distinguished were flung from the window.

People were beginning to gather up their packages, the train to slacken its speed. After a little Margaret found herself on the platform, with half a dozen others. She saw her father before he saw her. Everything looked much the same—the same old buggy, the same old horse, and, with a little thrill at her heart, Margaret saw the same old father. What change she had expected marriage to make in him she did not know; but she knew she had expected one and was thankful that it was not there. Presently he spied her with his nearsighted eyes and came over. There was little said by either but when Margaret slipped her small hand into her father's he gave a sigh of relief. The first meeting was not what she had feared.

All the long ride home she kept up a gay chatter which a more observant man would have rightly understood. But as they drew near the house even he noticed how her face flushed and paled by turns.

The group standing in the door was a very pleasant one, but not in Margaret's eyes. How often in her dreams she had seen them—Teddy and Bertha, Myrtle and wee Dot—but now it was as if they didn't stand before her. What she saw, the only thing she saw, was the lady who stood beside them. She was tall, with iron-gray hair and sharp, observant eyes, the very antithesis, Margaret hotly thought, of her little dove-eyed mother. All in the minute, before a word was said the owner of those observant eyes took note of the girl who stood before her. She saw a slight girl, scarcely more than a child, with soft, brown hair, which the wind had blown into picturesque disorder; a mouth surely meant for smiling where life was forcing a downward curve; brown eyes, which might have been, which almost were, beautiful in spite of their angry appeal against fate. Grief, rebellion, loathing—so many emotions were written on the face that her stepmother involuntarily stretched out her arms as Mr. Willis introduced them. Margaret did not even take her hand. She bent over Dot a moment to hide the tears that were gathering in her eyes.

"If you'll excuse me, Mrs. Ellis," she said quite steadily, "I'll go up to my room. It's quite a tiresome ride."

"Yes," her stepmother answered, "take a good rest. Dinner won't be ready for an hour. I'll bring yours up if you like, you poor, tired child."

But the unveiled pity was harder than anger would have been.

"No, I'll come down, thank you," Margaret answered, coldly.

As day succeeded day the breach between them widened, till finally it was a gaping place which no one love could have bridged. Even the children helped in the widening with their clinging fondness for their stepmother. Mr. Ellis alone stood nervously impassive, longing for peace as only the nervous can, longing in vain, as they usually do.

In every possible way Margaret thwarted her stepmother, sometimes covertly, sometimes openly, but ever with an intolerant disregard that made Mrs. Ellis feel an intruder in her own home. Her patient acceptance of the situation, her silent understanding, but served as fuel to the feelings Margaret nursed. When a sweet and wholesome nature becomes embittered through real or fancied wrongs, no other is so bitter, so implacable.

"I wouldn't take Dot, if I were you, Margaret," said her stepmother one morning, as Margaret took out the child's hat and coat. "She has not seemed well the last day or so, and it looks like rain."

Margaret silently put on and buttoned the coat and pulled Dot's curls through the elastic of the hat. Then she spoke:

"I don't think it wil rain, and Dot seems in perfect health." She looked at the clear sky with a sneer as she went out. "She's afraid Dot'll love me," she said to herself.

But on the way home her stepmother's words came true. The clouds increased, the wind blew, the rain fell in torrents. In spite of Margaret's care of the child she was drenched. As she reached the door her stepmother opened it and held out her arms for the child.

"Margaret, you shouldn't have put your coat over her. You must be wet through and through. Run and change your things."

In the middle of the night Margaret became conscious of a knocking at her door.

"Yes?" she said sleepily.

"Get up, Margaret," answered her father's voice. "Dot is very sick. I'm going for the doctor."

It seemed only a moment to her before she was dressed and in her stepmother's room. The child lay on the bed, flushed, fighting for breath, almost unrecognizable as her baby sister. But the face that bent over the child, and then turned at her approach, a face alight with love and pity. Margaret wondered where she had seen that look before. The likeness grew and grew. Then in a flash she knew whence it came. Just so her mother had once fought death for little Ted. Neither spoke. Her stepmother went on with the wringing out of hot clothes, appiying them to the tender throat. Margaret watched her deft fingers wonderingly, or covered her ears with her hands at sound of the cough—a sound that once heard is never forgotten. At last, she dropped on her knees by the bed and looked up into her stepmother's eyes.

"Is there"—she faltered, "are you afraid?"

"Yes," the quiet voice answered, "I am afraid. It is right to tell you, Margaret, when the danger is so great. I would not have disturbed you otherwise. But God is very good, my dear. Have faith and hope, for I think He knows we couldn't give up little Dot."

Margaret shuddered. Once before she had known.

"I—can I help you? Do you need me?"

"No there is nothing more to do until the doctor comes. Go and lie down you poor child. You look half sick yourself."

Margaret paced her room to and fro, to and fro. After a little she heard her stepmother open the door and let the father and doctor in. She even caught the words and tone of appeal—an appeal we make to the doctor and none other in like case. Then the door of the sick room opened and shut and there was silence. And Margaret crouched by the bed, lived again the months she had lived since her return to her father's house. Then backward again to the last months at the boarding school. Then further still to her motner's last kiss and her own promise to "be good."

It seemed impossible to look forward, and yet through her closed door she heard the opening of the one where the sick child lay. She heard the first faint tap at the door, and her stepmother's voice, "Margaret." Margaret croucned lower. "The child is dead," she said to herself.

Of a sudden she went to the door and threw it open. Her stepmother stood upon the threshold the tears running down her face. Years were crowded into the second before she spoke.

"My dear, my dear, the child will live."

Margaret swayed and would have fallen but for the strong and tender arms that caught her. She nestled closer, closer, sobbing away her bitterness and grief against the motherly heart that yearned over her, even as her own mother might have done.

Former Land Steals.

Oregon was anticipated in the matter of land steals by about 100 years when the "Yazoo fraud" was perpetrated. This was a term applied to the transaction by which the State of Georgia, through an act of its legislature, Jan. 7, 1795, granted about 35,000,000 acres of her western territory to four land companies, known as the Yazoo companies. The consideration paid was $500,000 and the territory extended from the Alabama and Coosa rivers to the Mississippi, and from the thirty-fifth to the thirty-first parallel of latitude. Every member of the legislature except one was a shareholder in one of the companies. Although the grant was repealed and the records of the transaction publicly burned the next year, the case did not end then. In 1814 the Congress of the United States ordered the lands sold and appropriated $5,000,000 for extinguishing the rights of the claimants.

Man's Best Year.

A professor has just gone deeply into the records of achievements of the world's chief workers and thinkers, and finds that the average age for the performance of the master work is 50. For the workers the average is 47 and for the thinkers 52. Chemists and physicists average the youngest, at 41; poets and inventors, 47; novelists, at 46; explorers and warriors, 47; composers and actors, 48; artists and clergymen, 50; essayists and reformers, 51; physicians and statesmen, 52; philosophers, 54; mathematicians and humorists, 56; historians, 57; naturalists and jurists, 58. The professor concludes that if health and optimism remain "the man of 50 can command success as readily as the man of 30."

Chinese Eat Meat.

Unlike the Japanese, the Chinese are meat eaters. Fowls, including ducks and geese, are abundantly consumed and pork is the most used of all efish meats. The number of pigs raised is enormous.

Rose That Changes Color.

By a Japanese florist there has been discovered a rose which is unique. The color is a delicate pink when the plant is in the shade, but becomes crimson exposed to the sun.

SHOOTING A BIGHORN.

A Hunting Episode in the Montana Rockies.

I was certainly anxious and excited, especially when they halted 350 yards distant, and I saw they were all rams, writes a sportsman. I counted twenty of them. They were led by a kingly old monster who sprang upon a large rock, sniffed the air uneasily and looked behind him.

I was in a quandary. I had a beautiful muzzle rest on a limb, was seated with an elbow resting upon each knee, and was pretty certain I could hit that ram; but if I missed a standing shot it was certain I could not make a running shot afterward at that distance. I decided to wait and was rewarded by seeing the leader spring down and come directly toward me at a trot, followed pell mell by the rest of the band. My heart fairly leaped into my throat as I shifted the rifle from the limb and waited for the time to fire. Nearer and nearer they came gradually slackening their pace to a walk. Now was my time; and just as I shifted my rifle toward them a puff of wind wafted the scent of the Indians below to the leader, who sprang into the air as thought shot and started off at a gallop. My first shot, fired hastily, kicked up the dust under him, and followed by the entire band he disappeared in the thick pines before I could even eject the empty shell. I sprang up and rushed around the pines to where the open slope stretched below me just in time to see the band stop 350 yards distant and look back before their plunge into the gulch below. My last chance had come. Steadying myself as best I could, I held the gold bead on the shoulder of the leader and pressed the trigger. Instantly the sheep disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened up and swallowed them. Half dazed by the suddenness of it all I ran forward to the ledge, half blinded by the wind in my face, and there lay the grand old leader on his side, his eyes already glazed with death, his magnificent horns, fourteen and one-half inches and more than a full circle, making me realize my hunt for the finest trophy our country has to offer was over, and I was satisfied.

Queer Furs.

"This is cat fur,' said the furrier. "We use it for linings. An excellent lining cat fur makes, too. Dogs, calves, colts, coons, opossums, bats, rats, any animal that wears fur, in fact, is salable in the fur market. Bat hair is felted up with other stuff into an imitation skin. It is also used, I believe, in rope plaiting. The dog, the coon and the opossum yield a fur that, properly treated, makes a very handsome lining. Rat skins are employed in certain delicate repairs, and they also serve to form the thumbs of cheap gloves. A queer thing about the fur business is that the furs must be taken in the dead of winter; the trapper must work under the cruelest climatic conditions; only thus is the fur at its best. The dresser, on the other hand, who could work best in cold weather, must do al his work in the heat of summer, or otherwise he would not be able to keep up with the changing fashions."

India's Precious Metals.

It is estimated that $1,500,000,000 in gold, and perhaps as much in silver, is hidden away in the Hindu stocking. Vast quantities of the precious metals are known to be kept in the form of personal ornaments. From time immemorial India has been a reservoir into which the precious metals have flowed from all quarters of the globe, only to disappear from statistics. Could the idle wealth be drawn upon, the effect on the industrial and commercial life of the country would be very great. It is, therefore, a matter of concern to try to turn India's dormant capital to active use. It may be impossible to do it. The Oriental mind views everything in a way incomprehensible to westerners. But if only a tithe of the concealed hoards of India were vitalized a new aspect might be given to the conditions of life in England's great eastern empire.

Retributive Justice.

A case of retributive justice, as far as it goes, is reported from Paris. An attendant at the Andral hospital, where physiological investigations are being made, discovered that a dozen rabbits had been stolen from their hutches. The loss of the rabbits themselves was not a source of trouble to the authorities, but the fact that they had been inoculated with various germs has had a disturbing effect. It is known that the rabbits had all been inoculated, and several of them were tuberculous or typhoid subjects. The police lost no time in warning the thieves of the dangerous nature of their "swag," but none were returned.

A King's Grave Opened.

King Edward I. of England died July 7, 1307, and 400 years later the English Society of Antiquarians opened his tomb in order to find out if he really had been buried in wax, as the legend ran. The chronicler of the time remarks. "To their great astonishment they found the royal corpse to appear as represented by the historian." "Although the skull appeared bare, the face and hands seemed perfectly entire." The king was found to be 6 feet 2 inches in length, thus fully justifying his nickname of Longshanks.

Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

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The Wooing of the Woodcock.

The wooing of the woodcock is one of those sights to witness which a lover of nature in all its moods will make a journey of miles. The scene is enacted at twilight, and the setting is of willow or alder bushes whose branches are just beginning to show the tender green of early spring. Suddenly from the damp ground a bird form shoots upward like some swamp spirit until it is outlined against the gray of the evening sky. Then it circles above the branches, and the song of the wooing begins. Hidden in the darkness of the thick lower growth is the object to which this love song is directed. The bird above circles perhaps a score of times, then drops back to the damp thicket, making a sound which can be likened only to the dropping of water into a woodland pool. Again the bird soars and circles, singing still the love song. This is repeated time after time until the last gleam of light has faded and night's darkness comes down.

The Life Ideal.

"Just as soon as my husband and I have $500 saved up, besides our fare, we are going back to England," said a woman player. "Then we are going to buy one of those gypsy wagons they have over there. They are too awfully jolly for words, don't you know. They are quite wide, have bunks, a cunning little kitchen and sitting room. You wander through the country all day, then at night you stop, cook your supper, sit under the trees, and sleep out in the open or in the wagon, just as you choose. Many of my artist and theatrical friends have them, and just wander from place to place. It is an ideal way to live; beats houseboats or bungalows. If you have ever slept out in the open and watched the stars over your head you feel smothered in a bedroom. I played through Australia, and we went from place to place in a big wagon, sleeping out of doors at night."—New Times.

Hardly Worth While.

Eleanor was the little daughter of a musician whose first oratorio was to be given at a great musical festival in the city. Eleanor had never been away from home, and her mother thought she would regard the journey to the great city as a special treat. The oratorio was pronounced a great success. But when Eleanor was being put to bed that night she looked so unhappy that her mother asked her if she had not had a good time. Eleanor looked up tearfully.

"Did you bring me all the way to the city just to hear that thing that's been coming up through the register for the last six months?"

Peonies as a Medicine.

Peonies were originally esteemed less for beauty of bloom than for value as a medicine. In recognition of its curative virtues, the peony was named after Paeon, the physician of the gods. An old writer says: "About an infant's neck hang peonie. It cures Alcydes cruell maladie." Nor did the use of the plant stop there, for peony water was esteemed and rank in by-gone times, though whether as medicine or merely as a refreshing temperance beverage is more than modern writers can say.

Humorists Not Truthful.

In the course of a London law case one of the witnesses, questioned as to a certain speech he had made at a banquet, admitted that he did not confine himself strictly to the truth. "But," he added, "I was regarded there as a humorist, and one can't be a humorist and always speak the truth."

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Discovery of Mammoth Cave.

Everyone has heard of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, but few probably are aware that its discovery was due to the search for suitable earth for the manufacture of saltpetre. The anxiety to find saltpetre earth was due to the Embargo bill passed by congress in 1807, which forbade American vessels to sell for Europe and foreign vessels to land cargoes in America.

The Americans needed gunpowder and to make it they required saltpetre. They had been getting it from Spain and Italy, but the Embargo bill stopped that, and there was no American supply of the substance. A roving chemist, named Samuel Brown had shown how saltpetre or potassium nitrate could be obtained from cave earth. And so the quest for caves was begun and assiduously continued.

When the Mammoth Cave was found, every part of the great cavern was searched for cave earth. From pit, byways and avenues slaves carried out the heavy loads of petre earth. Many thousands of tons were treated and the rude chemistry of the day produced something like 100,000 pounds of saltpetre within two years.

When Eating Causes Colds.

If one who has caught cold will take thought, he will often find that he has prepared himself for the infection by some tax on his physical condition—some extra work which has depressed his bodily powers, some worry which has preyed upon his mind, some loss of sleep, some undue exposure to atmospheric changes, or some dietary indiscretion.

For indiscreet eating is one of the most prolific and yet the least recognized of all the predisposing causes of a cold.

Let the hearty eaters of rich food, who suffer from repeated colds, try a course of abstinence during the coming winter, and they will become convinced of the truth of these remarks. In this case the proof of the pudding is in the not eating of it.—Youth's Companion.

Parisian Chickenweed Sellers.

The vender of chickweed in Paris is a well-known figure. The sellers are numerous and their cry is one of the most noteworthy of those that resound in the morning in the streets of the French capital. According to the Bulletin des Halles there are about a hundred thousand canaries in the capital and the daily consumption of chickweed is estimated at $2,000. This sum looks large, but it only allows two cents for each bird. A Paris contemporary points out that a goodly portion of land between Suresnes and Courbevoie is set aside for the cultivation of the weed.

Makes a Prophecy.

"Soon there will be in the United States a college-bred sister for every college-bred brother," is the prediction of President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr. She calls attention to the fact that even the Catholics have been won over and are now strong in the belief that women should go to college, although they have long opposed it. Educated men and educated women, working together, she says, will right the wrongs which educated men working alone have been unable to put right.

Wisdom in Prison.

Fredrich Greulich, a Berlin miller, remarked at a convivial gathering: "All is not Solomonic wisdom that drops from the Emperor's lips," and is now undergoing a term of three months in jail for his offense.

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Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lin Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40 8:20, 9:00 *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, *11:00 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 2 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

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Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m.

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	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	f7 21	8 16
Laubachs	f10 06	f3 45	f7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f1010	f3 47	f7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	0
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	1

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†		†	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 35
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 38
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	12 08
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 06
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 25
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 44
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 54
Bloom. P & R	...	...	...	8.25	2 11
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 11

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THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909

WHAT ROOSEVELT SAYS HE HAS DONE.

List Accomplishments of His Regime, Which He Views With Great Satisfaction.

On the eve of his retirement from office, President Roosevelt looks with supreme satisfaction over the accomplishments of his seven years of administration. The President gives no post of honor to any one achievement, but has authorized the publication of those which he considers the most important, as follows:

The navy of the United States has been more than doubled. It has now done what no other similar fleet of like size has ever done, circumnavigated the globe, and is in far more efficient battle trim than when it started out more than a year ago.

The Panama Canal: No feat of quite such far-reaching importance has been to the credit of this country in recent years.

The peace of Portsmouth was a substantial achievement as was also the part played by the United States in the Algeciras conference.

The settlement of the anthracite coal strike was a matter of great moment to the American people from the standpoint not only of industrial, but of social reform and progress.

The forest reserves of the country have been trebled or quadrupled; the forest service has been reorganized and placed under the Department of Agriculture, and there have been created a number of reservations for preserving the wild things of nature—the birds and beasts as well as the trees.

In the matter of legislation the National Irrigation act, which is resulting in the development of the semi-arid states of the great plains and the Rockies, is an achievement second only in importance to the creation of the homestead act itself.

The administration of the civil Government of the Philippine Islands has been put upon a satisfactory basis.

Because of American interference in Cuba, the island is now in a thriving and prosperous condition and is on the road to a stable and orderly independence.

The treaty with Santo Domingo has put the affairs of the island on a better basis than they ever have been before.

The position of the United States in regard to the Latin-American Republics is infinitely better than ever before, as is also the case with Japan.

A law has been passed improving the administration of the army and of the National Guard.

The law establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor with the Bureau of Corporations, enabled this country to take the first really efficient step toward exercising proper national supervision and control over the great corporations.

The consular service of the United States has been completely reorganized.

A law has been enacted giving vitality to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for the first time providing some kind of efficient control by the National Government over the great railroads.

A law has been passed providing for Federal meat inspection and inspection of the packing houses. Also a pure food law both of them of the utmost importance from the sanitary stand-point.

In the matter of social and industrial reform, a law has been enacted creating a Juvenile Court for the District of Columbia; another providing for the investigation of the condition of women and child workers of the United States; an employers' liability law for corporations engaged in interstate commerce, for the Government itself and for the District of Columbia, where child labor has also been regulated by law.

The Alaskan boundary dispute has been settled. The Pacific cable has been laid.

The establishment of the army and navy maneuvers has much increased the efficiency of the army and doubled the efficiency of the navy.

The movement has been started for development of inland waterways as part of the great movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the country.

A movement is under way for the betterment of the conditions of country life.

Big corporations and labor unions have been brought impartially before the courts, and the most powerful wrongdoers in the land have been brought to justice and been punished by fine and imprisonment.

Many successful suits, civil and criminal, have been undertaken by the Government.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Fish Laws in Legislature.

Two Important Measures Have Been Introduced.

There are at present two bills before the house at Harrisburg. Fish Commissioner Meehan is the father of one and the other is backed by the State Sportsman's association, representing 40,000 fishermen throughout the State. Although the Meehan bill went in some time ago the bill backed by the sportsmen was read in place Wednesday.

The association holds that the department exercises arbitrary power and the bill presented is calculated to change the existing order of things The bill is designed to give full protection to fish and at the same time put a stop to the obnoxious practice of arresting and fining people who have violated no law of this State. Back of this bill are 40,000 members of the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's association and its alleged object is to remedy abuses and wrongs.

The bill states the methods you shall not use, prescribes penalties for what you may be supposed to intend to do. It provides, furthermore, that men who are justly convicted, but who do not have the cash in their pockets to pay the penalty, may enter into recognizance to pay within a certain time, and not go to jail, as under the present law they must; and that men who are unjustly convicted shall have the right to enter bail, pending an appeal, that is denied them under the present law.

Pension Bill Makes Progress.

Senator Blewitt in the senate has induced the appropriations committee to report favorably the soldiers' pension bill, the same that was introduced in the house by Mr. Reyburn of Philadelphia. It was explained that it is merely to get it a place on the calendar and to have it printed. Arrangements are being made to have hearings on the bill at which veterans from all parts of the State will be heard. It carries an appropriation of $2,700,000 and provides for $6 a month pensions.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 1, 1909.

On the evening preceeding the twenty second of February Washington's birthday, Congress adjourned until the twenty third instant and went by steamers, special and regular trains and automobiles to Old Point Comfort to witness the naval pageant of the incoming fleet which by arrangement completed its round the world cruise on this national holiday. Your correspondent accompanied a large party composed mostly of the members of the House of Representatives and arriving at Hampton Roads early on the morning of the twenty second, we landed for an hour at Chamberlain's Hotel and after breakfast again boarded the excursion steamer and sailed down the harbor some fifteen miles following the President's boat the Mayflower which soon dropped anchor as the "Connecticut", the flag ship hove in sight passing the President's yacht with boom of cannon followed by twenty four powerful iron clads each of which fired salutes as they passed the President's yacht. The spectacle was quite impressive to those cognizant of the great money cost of these immense modern leviathans and of the great expense of keeping them afloat. To those who looked on without a tax payer's conscience the procession of slowly moving ships at a distance of six hundred feet apart one looking very much like the other in the mist and rain became a little monotonous. Sixteen of the vessels were painted white and had anything but a war worn and stormbeaten appearance. Seven of them that had not been around the world but had only gone out in the Atlantic to meet and escort these vessels home were of a dark grey color. At a given signal the ships all dropped anchor in the deep waters of Hampton Roads in front of Chamberlain's Hotel and of the village of Old Point Comfort. At this moment two score of steam vessels excursion boats tugs and others opened the throttles of their whistles and for fifteen minutes there was such a din as only a chorus of fog horns can make. As night came on and darkness intervened the ships were outlined by hundreds of electric jets while searchlights played in every direction lighting sea and land and sky and demonstrating how difficult they could make it for a torpedo boat or other lurking enemy to approach without detection.

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Congress has returned from its excursion and is probably no worse off from irregular meals and a sleepless night than from the ordinary dissipations of Washington life continuously indulged in by members and senators and their family entourages. The House has voted against increasing the President's salary from fifty to one thousand dollars but has compromised on $75,000. Two weeks ago it was thought almost beyond doubt that the President elect Taft would receive the increase to $100,000 but the bill having failed in the House there can now be no $100,000 salary during Mr. Taft's administration for it would be unconstitutional for him to sign a bill increasing his pay. Mr. Clark of Missouri was active in opposing the increase to $100,000. He stated that the income of the President including perquisites was now $291,000 a year and that these figures were made from data for the appropriations committee. He contended that it was a mistake to suppose that the only compensation the President received was $50,000 a year when in fact his salary and perquisites amounted to $291,000 and that a careful examination would show that the President of the United States lives as well as any potentate in Europe and has money to spend for luxuries and traveling expenses.

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Mr. Gilletee of Massachusetts took the opposite view supporting the amendment to increase the President's salary to one hundred thousand dollars. He informed the House that it cost President Roosevelt fifty thousand a year to live at the White House in his ideal hospitable way. The bill however was passed allowing a salary of $75,000 but omiting the $25,000 for traveling expenses.

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Attorney General Bonaparte, Dr. Wiley and President Roosevelt have again shown themselves to be authoritative and good judges of whiskey and the wholesale manufacturers and dealers who have been putting forth a diluted colored and flavored imitation will now be compelled to call it by its proper name, "imitation whiskey". This is as it should be. Among the many good things to the credit of the present administration there is nothing better than its contention for pure food, pure drink and pure medicine. It is really refreshing to see whiskey and whiskey dealers given a black eye. The more the pure food and drug act is opposed the stronger becomes the position of the President, the Attorney General and Dr. Wiley.

New Use for the Maine.

Civil Engineer Would Make an Isle of Sunken Warship.

Foremost among the Americans who do not agree with ex-Governor Magoon's scheme for raising the battle-ship Maine from her bed in the harbor of Havana is Orosco C. Woolson, a civil engineer of New York city, who says the wreck should be transformed into an island park and at half the cost of taking it out to sea.

In a talk with a reporter the other day Mr. Wilson said:

"The wreck of the Maine, which lies in thirty-six feet of water, could be made into an island a thousand feet in diameter at a comparatively small cost which would serve as a memento of the sixty-three sailors whose remains were never recovered and which are believed to be in the wreck. The suggestion made to Governor Magoon to raise the Maine and tow it out to sea comes from those persons who do not realize what the wreck means to all loyal American citizens. The island, properly decorated with roses and palm trees, could be arranged so that people could promenade there and rest on the settees while they meditated over the fact of the gallant sailors entombed below.

"If the wreck was raised it is safe to say that the remains of the men would be left below without a grave unless they were fastened in the iron or wood work of the Maine.

There is plenty of space in the harbor of Havana for all maritime traffic, and the dredging round the wreck to form the island would be of great advantage to the commercial value of the harbor. I know the harbor well, and it is not at all necessary to raise the wreck of the Maine, and no loyal Cuban, I believe, would wish to see it done. It looks like sacrilege to me to disturb the few bones that the sharks have left of the sailors who went down with the Maine. There is no question of the cause of her foundering; that was settled years ago by able experts who were too intelligent to give an unjust verdict even if our country was at war with Spain."

Mr Woolson has written a letter to Congressman R. Wayne Parker of New Jersey, pointing out his objection to the raising of the wreck of the battleship, and states that neither President Roosevelt nor Governor Magoon has taken into account the sentiment of the American people with regard to the Maine. He asks the congressman to do all he can toward having the wreck in Havana turned into a perpetual monument for those of the crew who were lost, and he said that he intended to bring the question before the Newark board of trade at its next meeting in order to get the support of that influential commercial body.—*New York Times*

"For Every Living Thing on the Farm"

Free; a 500 page book on the treatment and care of "Every Living Thing on the Farm;" horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, hogs and poultry, by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics; also a stable chart for ready referdnce, to hang up. Free by mail on application. Address Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co., Corner William and Ann Sts., New York.

The Doctor's First Question

"How are your bowels?" This is generally the first question the doctor asks. He knows what a sluggish liver means. He knows what a long list of distressing complaints result from constipation. He knows that headaches, bilious attacks, indigestion, impure blood, and general debility are often promptly relieved by a good liver pill. We wish you would talk with your own doctor about this subject. Ask him at the same time if he approves of Ayer's Pills. Do as he says. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

New Spring Suits!

Spring Suits have arrived! There's magic in that simple announcement — for where's the woman who is not all eyes to see the new garment fashions?

The New Spring Suits Are Low Priced.

A most remarkable feature about these handsome new models is their extremely low prices. Your spring outfit will give you a better service—a much finer appearance and yet cost you a small price. Catering to every taste we've gathered an assortment of choicest correct styles. Prices $10 to $35.

Spring Suits Regularly $20.00 **$17.50**

Suits of hard twisted serge and striped worsted in black, blue, green, tan and gray, 36 inch hipless coats; slashed back, patch pockets, self button trimming, full satin lined; satin collar and cuffs; Skirt is Demi-Princess with self covered buttons down the front. All sizes up to 42.

SUIT at $12.75—Of shadow stripe chiffon panama in navy blue, elect blue, green, tan, ashes of roses and gray. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting hipless cutaway front forming points on the sides, new small sleeves, lined throughout with satin; gored flare skirt with trimming of straps and self covered buttons.

SUIT at $26.50—A 4 button cutaway coat 40 inches long of striped worsted, slashed back and sides, inlaid bengaline silk collar; large flap pockets, trimmed with buttons, lined with taffeta silk; plain 11 gore demi-Princess skirt.

At $6.00 to $14.00 Junior Suits for the little Misses in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Made of shadow stripe panama and fine serge in navy blue, gray and green, semi-fitting hipless coats, gored and pleated skirt.

SUIT at $27.00—A strictly tailored suit of French Serge; 4 button cutaway; single breasted (just a slight cutaway effect;) lined with taffeta silk; new small sleeves; Demi Princess Skirt with inverted plait at sides.

SUITS at $20.00—Of chiffon panama in blue, green and black; graceful semi-fitting hipless coat 36 inches long, single breasted, new small sleeves and trimmed with satin piping; gored flounce skirt.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

HEADINGS *Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books, Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes:

Cut Cards, all sizes,
Round Corner Cards,
Card Board in Sheets, white and colors,
Name Cards for all Secret Societies,
Window Cards,
Shipping Tags
Manila Tag Board,
Bond Papers,
Ledger Papers,
Cover Papers,
Book Papers.

Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events.

Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BIG BARGAINS

in

SHOES

at

EVANS' SHOE STORE

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

FARMERS NATIONAL BUYS ENT BUILDING.

One of the largest real estate deals that has occured here in some years was that of the sale to the Farmers National Bank by Mrs. M. E. Ent, of the fine structure known as the Ent Building, and in which the bank is now located.

The sale included only the brick building, Mrs. Ent retaining the frame building at the rear, and the balance of the lot.

The bank will make some extensive alterations on the first floor. The stairway will be removed from the center of the building and placed at one side, and the entire front will be remodeled and the banking rooms will occupy the entire space. Other contemplated improvements will make it one of the finest in this section.

DEEDS RECORDED.

Following is a list of real estate transfers entered of record in the office of Frank W. Miller, recorder of deeds for Columbia county:

Edward L. Buck et al to William Rehm for a lot of ground situate on West Third street, Bloomsburg.

Roy Kisner and wife to W. W. Heacock for a lot of ground situate in the borough of Millville.

Lizzie and Morris R. Hull to Charles F. Hartman for a lot of ground situate in Berwick.

Charles Unangst and wife to Eli J. Ohl for 125 acres and 37 perches of land situate in Hemlock township.

John Conner and wife to James Conner and Elizabeth Conner for one acre of land situate in Benton township.

James Conner and Elizabeth Conner to John Conner and Clara A. Conner for 48 acres of land situate in Benton township.

James B. Pursel et al to Mary Hummel for lot No. 20 in Block 8, as shown upon a general plan of lots laid out by the Inter Burban Realty Company of Harrisburg, known as Glen Heights.

M. B. Cumbler to Emanuel Hummel for lot of ground situate at Glen Heights in town of Bloomsburg.

M. B. Cumbler to Lizzie Hummel for lots No. 42 and 43 in Block 9 of the plan of Glen Heights in town of Bloomsburg.

James B. Pursel et al to Elizabeth Hummel for lot No. 21 in Block 8 of the plan of Glen Heights in town of Bloomsburg.

Isaac Heacock, surviving trustee of the Fishingcreek Preparative Meeting of Friends to Joseph B. Kester and George E. Beck, succeeding trustees, for a lot of ground situate in Greenwood township.

Frank W. Heller and wife, to W. W. Heacock for a lot of ground situate on Fourth street in the borough of Millville.

Gov. Stuart on Farming.

Here is an opinion—a bit of advice from Governor Stuart to the young men of the State and nation; "I believe that the farm is one of the greatest opportunities now presented to young men. Its success depends upon application, energy and ability. If agriculture is pursued in the right manner, there is just as much opportunity for a man to become prosperous, in proportion to the amount of capital invested as in almost any other vocation. What is required is for a man to study the soil and know what he can raise most profitably and, in addition, to study his immediate community and its needs. He must be more or less of a specialist and know why he raises this crop or that".

MARCH.

Who's afraid of your cold and blowing,
Of your wind and hail and blowing, March?
Do the worst that you can do, sir,
Rave and blow!
But don't I know
That the spring is just a-springing?
That song sparrows yonder singing
Told me so.
While you're howling, yowling, squalling,
I can hear the robin calling,
Spring!
Something new comes with each comer—
Bluebird brings a bit of summer
On his wing.
Rave, old wind,—your roar and bluster
Can't scare pussy-willow's cluster.
Drowsy woodchucks rouse from sleeping,
Wild arbutus vines are creeping,
Snow-fed mountain brooks are leaping to the lake,
All the world stirs, shyly peeping,
Half awake.

—*Farm Journal.*

Daniel Krum has sold the Gem Steam Laundry on Iron street, to Charles Richart.

S. W. Dickson, Esq. of Berwick has been licensed as a local preacher by the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist church.

Prof. J. H. Dennis delivered a very interesting lecture in the Evangelical church last Thursday evening. It was illustrated by fine lantern slides.

This Is An Easy Test.

Sprinkle Allen's Foot-Ease in one shoe and not in the other, and notice the difference. Just the thing to use when rubbers or overshoes become necessary, and your shoes seem to pinch. Sold Everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. 2-18-4t.

Crusade Commandery will hold an Easter dance at the Cathedral on Monday evening, April 12th. As usual it will be the leading social event of the season.

F. P. Pursel's store has been still further improved by a new metal ceiling on the entire first floor. It is painted white.

The electric lighting appliances have also been thoroughly overhauled.

The work of remodeling the Desk Factory into a match making plant for Fred Fear & Co. has begun, and the buildings are being made ready for the improvements. Plans will be completed this week, and then bids will be solicited for the work.

R. M. Tubbs, editor and proprietor of the *Mountain Echo* of Shickshinny, and also postmaster, was in town on Saturday. As he was once a resident of Bloomsburg, having learned the art of printing in the *Republican* office, he has many friends here who were glad to see him.

William Guernsey of Wilkes-Barre died of neuralgia of the heart at his home last Saturday afternoon. He was well known here, having visited this town frequently as a piano dealer and tuner, for some years past. As a tuner he was unsurpassed, and had a large number of patrons here.

The Courts of Pennsylvania are beginning to hold the railways responsible for forest fires started by locomotives. Two damage suits against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad were tried together in Court at Sunbury last week and were won by the plaintiffs. Rosanna Reed recovered $270 for damages done timber land set on fire by sparks from an engine in Point township, Northumberland county, and Hiram Klase, with a similar case, was awarded $220. Both cases lie between Danville and Cameron.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Need $2,000,000 for State Road.

Highway Won't Cost Five Million as Was Believed.

Governor Stuart's plan for a great State highway running from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and touching as far as possible every county seat in the State, was introduced in the senate in the shape of a bill presented by Senator William C. Sproul, of Delaware county. It was at first intended to carry an appropriation of $5,000,000 with the bill, but this portion was stricken out before the measure was presented. The matter of cash for carrying out the provisions of the great undertaking, it is thought that a sum of about $2,000,000 a year will be needed.

An important feature of the proposed legislation is that providing for the establishment of either steam or electric railways along the road. These companies will be required to pay an annual license of $75 a mile.

STATE HIGHWAY BOARD.

The bill presented by Mr. Sproul provides for the appointment by the governor of a State highway board composed of three citizens, to be paid salaries, the amount of which has not yet been determined upon, and for the appointment of a clerk at a salary of $1,800 a year. The board is to be allowed $6,000 a year for expenses.

The board is to examine and pass on all applications for State aid in road building and have supervision over the operations of the State highway department.

Power is also given to the board to establish a system of main State highways between important points, to be built and maintained by the State. The board is to determine what portions of the proposed system are to be built first, subject to the consent of county and township authorities. It is also authorized to let contracts for the work on all State roads, the work to be done under the direct supervision of the State highway department.

LICENSE FEE OF $75.

When it is desired to take private turnpikes for State road purposes the board is authorized to institute condemnation proceedings in courts, the damages to be fixed in the customary manner.

The bill gives the board the power to grant steam or electric railways the right to lay tracks and operate cars on State highways, the license fee to be $75 a mile annually.

It is provided that on or before January 1, 1911, the board is to report to the governor a complete and comprehensive act relating to highways and bridges to take the place of all existing laws on those subjects.

Senator Sproul also introduced a resolution permitting the State to borrow $50,000,000 for the purpose of constructing, improving and maintaining public highways and purchase of turnpikes. This would require an amendment to the constitution.

School Code has Poor Chances.

Legislators Are Luke-warm in Regard to the Measure.

That the new school code bill has a very remote chance of becoming a law in its present shape is the opinion of many men at Harrisburg. There have been two hearings of the bill before the education committees of the senate and house and these have brought out the fact that not only are the legislators lukewarm in their regard for it, but have also developed the fact that there is a great diversity of opinion on the merits of the measure among educators and men who figure in the public eye.

So far the attitude of the Philadelphia Republican organization, of Philadelphia, toward the new code has been puzzling to its friends. They can not make up their minds whether the organization looks on it with favor or otherwise. Leaders among the Philadelphia politicians have up until now, when Senator Edwin H. Vare broke the silence, been mum when questioned about the reform in the school system. Senator Vare when asked what chance the bill had of going through in its present shape said:

"I have not the slightest idea as to what its fate will be. I have not made a close study of the bill, but I will say, and you cannot put it up to me too strong, that I will never vote for a bill unless that bill does away with the conditions that now exist in my district. There are now fully 3,000 children in the first senatorial district who are unable to go to school because there are no accommodations for them. This is the first great evil to be remedied and unless there is a cure for this appalling condition in any proposed legislation I will not vote for it."

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP-- RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

La Grippe Is Epidemic Catarrh.

THE disease now known as 'grip' used to be called 'influenza.'

It very closely resembles a cold, but is more tenacious in its hold upon the system and produces more profound disturbances.

Grip is in reality epidemic catarrh. When it once begins it spreads over the country very rapidly.

People do not catch the grip from each other, but each one catches it from the atmosphere.

"Most Effective Medicine Ever Tried for La Grippe."

Robt. L. Madison, A. M., Principal of Cullowhee High School, Painter, N. C., is chairman of the Jackson County Board of Education.

He is a writer of occasional verse and has contributed to a number of leading papers and magazines,—religious, educational and secular.

In speaking of Peruna, Mr. Madison says:

"I am hardly ever without Peruna in my home. It is the most effective medicine that I have ever tried for la grippe.

"It also cured my wife of nasal catarrh. Her condition at one time was such that she could not at night breathe through her nostrils.

"In consequence, an inflamed condition of the throat was brought about, getting worse and worse and yielding to no remedy until Peruna was tried."

Healthy Mucous Membranes.

Those who are fortunate enough to have perfectly healthy mucous membranes ordinarily do not catch the grip.

The mucous membranes lining the nose, throat and lungs, when in a normal state, are an effectual barrier against the invasion of grip.

But, if there happens to be the slightest catarrhal derangement of the mucous membranes, then the victim becomes an easier prey to the grip.

This in part explains why some people get the grip, while others do not.

The rational thing to do is to keep the system free from catarrh. In attempting to do this most people have found Peruna to be invaluable.

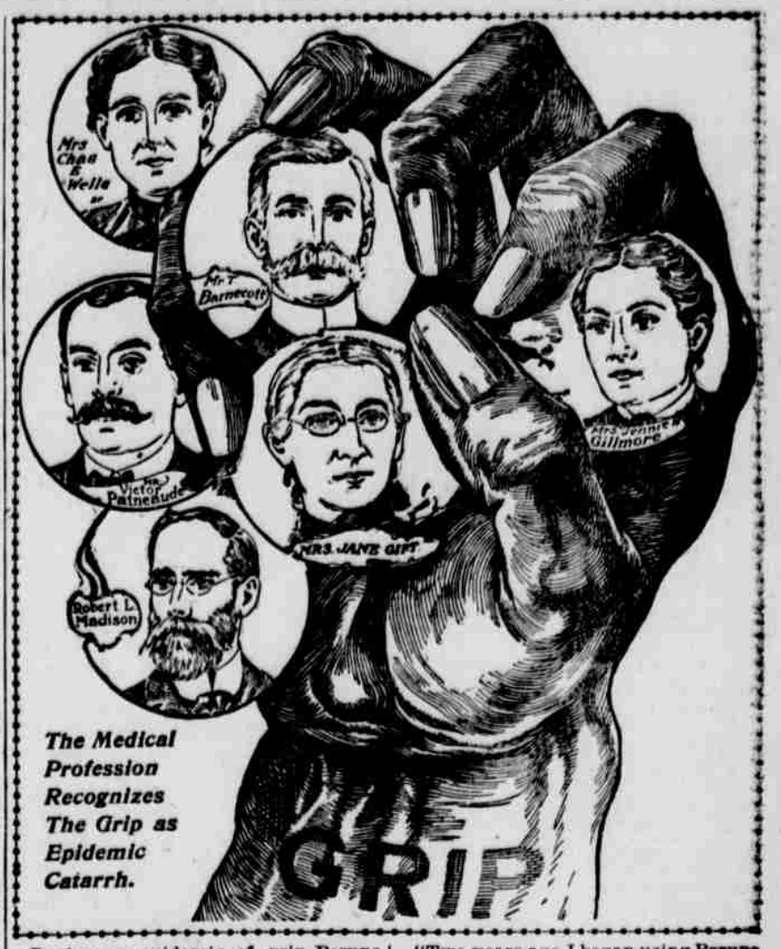
Systemic Catarrh, the Result of La Grippe. Pe-ru-na Receives Credit for Present Good Health.

Mrs. Jennie W. Gilmore, Box 44, White Oak, Ind. Ter., formerly Housekeeper for Indiana Reform School for Boys, writes:

"Six years ago I had la grippe, which was followed by systemic catarrh.

"The only thing I used was Peruna and Manalin, and I have been in better health the last three years than for years before.

"I give Peruna all the credit for my good health."



During an epidemic of grip Peruna should be used. The doses recommended on the bottle are sufficient.

After the grip has once been acquired, Dr. Hartman recommends the use of Peruna in teaspoonful doses every hour during the acute stage, after which the directions on the bottle should be followed.

Experience has shown that the people who use Peruna as a remedy for grip generally recover sooner and are less liable to the distressing and long-continued after-effects of the grip.

When Peruna has not been used during the course of the grip and the patient finds himself suffering from the after-effects of this disease, a course of Peruna should be resorted to.

Suffered Twelve Years From After-Effects of La Grippe.

Mr. Victor Patneaude, 828 Madison St., Topeka, Kan., member of Knights and Ladies of Security, writes:

"Twelve years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe and I never really recovered my health and strength—but grew weaker every year, until I was unable to work.

"Two years ago I began using Peruna and it built up my strength so that in a couple of months I was able to go to work again.

"This winter I had another attack of la grippe, but Peruna soon drove it out of my system. My wife and I consider Peruna a household remedy."

Pneumonia Followed La Grippe.

Mr. T Barnecott, West Aylmer, Ontario, Can., writes:

"Last winter I was ill with pneumonia after having la grippe. I took Peruna for two months, when I became quite well, and I can say that any one can be cured by it in a reasonable time at little expense."

Pe-ru-na—A Tonic After La Grippe.

Mrs. Chas. E. Wells, Sr., Delaware Ohio, writes: "After a severe attack of la grippe, I took Peruna and found it a very good tonic."

Mrs. Jane Gift, Athens, Ohio, writes: "Six years ago I had la grippe very bad. I read a testimonial of a woman who had been cured of grip by Peruna. My husband bought me a bottle of Peruna I was soon able to do my work. I continued using it until I was cured."

McHenry Appeals for Bulletins.

On Saturday Congressman McHenry made a vigorous speech before the house of epresentatives at Washington, in his attempt to have the appropriation for the publication of farmers' bulletins increased. He directed attention to the fact that the effectiveness of the agricultural department is handicapped by lack of means to carry out its purposes. He said that the agricultural industry is the greatest wealth producer and of the total appropriation made by congress less than one per cent. is applied to agriculture. Seventy per cent. of the appropriations are for war purposes, $10,000,000 go for Indians and to maintain schools for Indians, but we deny farmers free access to the agricultural bureau because of a lack of appropriations. The conservation of natural resources can be achieved in the development of agriculture. Promote the fertility of the soil and you decrease the cost of living and increase the prosperity of the workingmen. Unless this is done we will be importing wheat inside of twenty-five years. Agriculture was the sole industry which saved the country from absolute ruin during the recent panic Other industries fell into a state of lethargy but the farmer worked on and produced that which brought the necessary currency back into the channels of commerce. Our present foreign trade balances are due to agricultural products. The time is here when nations must apply more thought and means to production and less to destruction. If the nation is to get economic returns for the cost of maintaining the agriculture department the six millions of farmers of the country should have the information gleaned by the department. They pay for this, have a right to it and propose to see that they get it.

Many Children are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed Free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. 2-18-4t.

Howard J. Traub has purchased the fine farm of his father, at Fernville.

Automatic Stamp Sellers are Coming

Machines Are Expected to Take Places of Postal Clerks.

Automatic machines for the sale of postage stamps, post-cards and stamped envelopes may soon make their appearance in the post offices of the United States, thus relieving clerks of a great part of their labor and incidentally providing miniature postoffices in many sections of the large cities, postoffices that never close and are always prepared to furnish stamps or cards.

Postmaster General Myer at the last session of congress recommended an appropriation of $25 000 for carrying on experiments with such machines, and congress gave him $10,000. The postmaster general, who has been particularly active during his administration of the postoffice department in adopting labor saving devices and improving the service in other ways, saw the utility of stamp vending machines, which are in general use in Europe and last month he invited inventors to submit models of such machines

There were 26 machines offered for trial, all of which were carefully tested by a committee of the postoffice department, headed by Chief Postoffice Inspector McMillan. Twenty of these were considered impracticable, and the six remaining were subjected to a further trial.

Trouble Lively for Both Sides.

The Prospects in Mining Region for April First.--May be a Bitter Clash.

It is about four weeks from the first of April and the situation is that the coal operators and the mine workers are no nearer together today than they were five months ago—in fact they appear to be more widely separated—and the indications are becoming more apparent of either a bitter struggle between the contending forces or for a most humiliating back down by one or the other of the contending sides.

Many of those in close touch with the situation believe that the whole thing is a corporation bluff and that the leading mine workers and the leading coal magnates thoroughly understand their plans, but the whole thing may get away from them and there may be a great clash, in fact the greatest clash between capital and labor that this region has ever seen.

Mine Union Gets 4000 Recruits in Seven Days.

Highly pleased over a week of recruiting among miners in the Ninth district of the United Mine Workers in the counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Schuylkill, and Montour, in which the entire Executive Board, including presidents of locals and National Organizers Thomas Roswell, of Missouri; Samuel Pascoe, Illinois; Roger Quinnen, Michigan, and Miles Dougherty, Pennsylvania, were engaged, Secretary George Harelein announced that unless the coal companies granted some of the concessions which will be demanded by miners, a general anthracite strike would occur in which the national organization of miners stands pledged to do its utmost to aid the hard coal men to win.

He reported that in seven days 4000 men had rejoined the union, which in this district up to that time consisted of 18,000 men. In 1901 the four counties had a membership of 39,000.

The Board's meeting considered plans to push the work of recruiting the next four weeks with the most possible dispatch.

It is thought President Lewis will meet the operators in New York, the coal companies to have President Baer, of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, as their chief spokesman.

New Outbreak of Aphthous Fever.

Among Cattle on Farm of S. E. Brownlee in Clinton County, Place Has Been Quarantined.

Aphthous fever has again broken out in Clinton county. Last week Dr. Heckman, one of the government veterinarians, who has been stationed there since the first outbreak, discovered the disease on the farm of S. E. Brownlee, two miles above Mackeyville. A herd of fifteen cattle is infected.

The farm has been quarantined. Dr. Leonard Pearson, State veterinarian, was at once notified and went to Clinton county with four other experts. The Brownlee farm is but a short distance from the Henry Maurer farm, on which an outbreak of the disease occurred several months ago.

NEW COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

No Longer Are They Debonair Mashers and Lady Killers, But Solid Business Men

AMBASSADORS OF COMMERCE

The New Types are Splendid, Optimistic, Energetic Fellows Plodding Cheerily Along Into Every Town and Hamlet.

Sheffield Ingalls, son of the late and eloquent Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, pays his respects to the Commercial Traveler of to-day in this article, which appeared as a leader in the Atchison (Kan.) Daily Champion.

In these simmering days of commercialism when the fight for trade supremacy is so uncompromising it is interesting to pause and reflect upon the potential agencies that are at work to keep red-hot the path which leads to the coveted goal of money success and regular dividends. In the development and extension of trade, there appears that same indomitable courage and energy and that same splendor of genius and power on the part of its captains, that has characterized the great leaders in every department of life since the world began to move and throb upon its axis. Despite the creation and organization of gigantic corporations with the object of stifling competition, simplifying methods and doing business on a cheaper scale, there yet remains so many independent concerns that commercial warfare is an ever present reality. So to-day in addition to the post, the telegraph and the telephone, the business houses of this country, large and small, have availed themselves of a great army of professional traveling salesmen, who being armed with samples of their wares and other proper credentials, are delegated to go out into the world and sell goods.

It is a practice far too common among a great many people to make these men the subject of much derision, which upon proper observation and investigation they would find to be unjust. The impression is largely based upon old notions of the professional "drummer." He of an earlier day with the waxed mustache, the oiled hair, the loud clothes, the glass diamond and the vulgar, insinuating manner, whose pictures used to appear in the columns of the funny papers. As a class they were "mashers" and "lady killers" in those days, with wild, careless and unsteady habits. In a manner they represented the times. But as conditions changed this class disappeared and to-day we find upon the cars and in the hotels all over the country a body of self-respecting, serious-minded, modestly-attired intelligent men who can rightfully and quite properly be called envoys and ambassadors of trade. At all hours of the night and day, in sunshine or in rain, in snow or cloudy weather you can find these splendid, optimistic, energetic fellows plodding buoyantly along into every town and hamlet, spreading the gospel of trade and contributing of their time and talents towards the prosperity and success of their employers' business, at so much per month. As a class the commercial traveler of to-day is a creditable and desirable citizen. He is industrious and temperate. He is the faithful husband of a good wife, the proud father of happy children. He owns the house he lives in. He has money in the bank and stock in the company he travels for. He is upright and square with his fellows and as is always a gentleman.

Too Greedy.

Robert Herrick, novelist, said at a recent luncheon in Chicago:

"There is a type of American wife who, in her greed for display, brings unhappiness on herself. She rather reminds me of the fat man and the table d'hote dinner.

"This man entered a restaurant that served a dinner at the fixed price of 75 cents. He knotted a napkin about his neck and fell to heavily—so heavily, in fact, that the waiter, after a whispered conversation with the proprietor, approached him and said:

"'Beg pardon, sir, but I'll have to charge you a quarter extra; you eat so much.'

"The fat man, red and short of breath from his excessive gorging, said earnestly:

"'For goodness' sake, don't do that! I'm nearly dead now from eating 75 cents' worth. If you make me eat another quarter I'll bust.'"

A Curious Story.

The Queen of Hanover, wife of King Ernest Augustus of Hanover (better known as the Duke of Cumberland, son of George III.), died at Hanover about 1842 of an illness which baffled the skill of her doctors as to its real cause. During her illnes a clairvoyant was consulted, who wrote certain curious signs and words on the door of her bedroom, but although these mystic words were repeated over and over again the Queen died.

The King of Hanover after his wife's death gave orders that her bedroom should always be kept as though the Queen would sleep there at night. The bed was turned down, the pillows shaken, hot water brought and the daintiest slippers laid in readiness for her.

MOTOR CAR ADVENTURES

Automobilists Are Not Infrequently Attacked by Animals.

Fortunately for motorists, it is not a common occurrence for a cow to take a flying leap into their car, as was the startling experience of a lady and two gentlemen at Lymington, England, recently; but even more alarming adventures occasionally fall to their lot.

Not long ago, for instance, Mme. Senyer-Bettaque, a well-known singer, was motoring through a forest when a wild boar challenged her further progress. Like the foolish red Indians, who used to urge their mustangs against the giant iron horse of the prairies, this foolish boar vainly imagined that he could annihilate the daring invader of his forest kingdom. The result to himself was disastrous, for he was speedily resolved into ham and bacon trifles, what time the car was sent careering up against a telegraph pole which was demolished and injured the lady in its fall. The vocalist felt that she had a grievance against the owners of the forest; the latter wanted damages against her for the destruction of their boar and telegraph pole, and their respective claims are to be adjudicated on by a court of law.

A similar fate recently befell a stag in a forest near Glengariff. The Gaekwar and Maharanee of Kapurthala were motoring after nightfall through the forest, when they found themselves face to face with an angry stag which, with lowered horns, barred the way. As the car refused to stop, much less retreat, the stag charged full tilt at it, and paid the price of his misguided valor by dropping dead with a broken neck.

More alarming still was the adventure of two ladies traveling in a motor car near Roumaie, on the outskirts of Paris. A stag that was hard pressed by the hounds jumped into the car for refuge, the dogs clamoring and leaping around it. But alas; his shift was short; for the car was stopped, the ladies made a hurried escape and the hounds soon disposed of the stag.

A few weeks ago the occupants of a car traveling at high speed along a deserted stretch of road between Birmingham and London late at night saw a large hare racing as if for life in front of them. Faster the car went in pursuit and faster the frightened animal sped until, after the run had continued for a few miles, it collapsed and dropped. When the motorists stopped they found the hare lying dead in the roadway, with no apparent mark or injury.

Character Books.

The following is a list of questions for making a character book:

(1) What is your favorite book?
(2) What is your favorite flower?
(3) What is your favorite color?
(4) What season of the year do you like best?
(5) Who is your favorite author?
(6) What hero in fiction do you prefer?
(7) What heroine in fiction is your favorite?
(8) What is the nicest thing that ever happened?
(9) What is your favorite sport?
(10) What do you want most in the world?
(11) What quality do you most admire in a woman?
(12) What quality do you most admire in a man?
(13) Who is your favorite poet?
(14) Where would you most like to be?
(15) What do you think is the nicest thing in the world?
(16) Where did you have the best time of your life?
(17) What is your favorite occupation?
(18) What is your favorite proverb?
(19) What is your favorite exclamation?
(20) What is your favorite quotation?

Wise and Otherwise.

A stupid man may sin on purpose, and yet not have much purpose in his sins.

When patience has its perfect work, it does not stop work for shorter hours.

Genius never stops to look at the clock. Talent may look, but not stop. Diligence works up to the last second, and perhaps a little longer. Indolence and its twin, Shiftlessness, like Genius, have no use for clocks.

No burglar yet has pleaded that he entered a jewelry store thinking it a watch house.

More than one Wall Street stock king is made of lamb's wool.

Some men will give assent to a benevolent scheme when it is proposed, but not even one cent afterward.

Evil may be called good, and good evil; but goods—of the dry variety, at least—are never called evils, unless they are out of fashion.

Manuscript is only another word for handwriting; but a handwritten manuscript gets the cold shake from the editors.

Three years out of four she may have to tell him to ask papa; but in leap year she can be her own popper.

The Explanation.

They passed a magnificent building during their travels. "That's a fine house," said Brown to Jones, "and yet I cannot bear to look at it." "Why not?" asked Jones. "Why?" repeated Brown. "Because the owner built it out of blood, the aches, the groans of his fellowmen; out of the grief of children, and the wails of women." "Great Scott!" exclaimed Jones; "the brute! What is he—a money lender?" "Oh, no, dear friend; he is a dentist!"

BANDIT BUSINESS NOT THRIVING

Present Day Emulators of the James Boys Now Found Only in Southwest

ADDED DIFFICULTIES TO TRADE

Still, Present Day Emulators of the James Brothers and "Black Bart" Are More Desperate Men Than Were Their Prototypes.

Though the day of the train robber and brigand is almost over, occasionally a desperate man dons a black mask and tempts Fate in the person of some hard-hearted, straight-shooting deputy sheriff by sticking the muzzle of a gun into some engineer's face. But as a steady business in this country at least, the hold-up man of thirty years ago has ceased to exist.

In the United States almost the only hold-ups reported to-day are from the Southwest Mexico still has its bandits, but an edict issued by President Diaz two or three years ago, ordering the Rurales to kill, rather than take the trouble of capturing alive, the brigands who infested the mountain roads has had the desired effect of decreasing very perceptibly the number of hold-ups reported from that country.

The present day emulators of the James brothers, Younger brothers and "Black Barts" are more desperate men than were their prototypes of thirty years ago. The chances for escape of the train robber are many times less to-day than they were a generation ago. Every express and railroad company has a well-equipped protective organization of its own. The conveniently lonely stretches of road have given way to towns and settlements, in each of which law-abiding men are ready at an instant's notice to form a posse and take to the country in pursuit of a robber.

Despite the added difficulties and handicaps under which he must work, however, the bandit does still occasionally make his appearance. A robbery as daring as any ever perpetrated in the younger days of the West was reported but a few weeks ago from the City of Mexico.

A pay car on its way to the Las Grandes Mines in the State of Guerrero was held up by bandits, three of the four guards accompanying it were killed instantly and more than $5,000 in gold was stolen. The robbery was committed at a lonely spot on the road that winds along the foothills of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The four men who were riding on the car, though heavily armed, had but little chance to offer resistance to the robbers. As the car rounded a turn in the road a perfect rain of bullets that came from the heavy undergrowth along the side of the mountain, instantly killed three of the men. The fourth, although badly wounded, fired several shots from his rifle, but when more than half a dozen masked men sprang down into the road and surrounded the car, he threw up his hands and surrendered. The bandits made their escape into the mountains with their plunder and although the Rurales were sent in pursuit they have not as yet been caught.

The European bandits, who up to five years ago flourished practically unhampered by law, have, like Americans, been forced to become more circumspect in their operations. Up to about 1902 large bands of robbers in certain remote regions of Sicily and the Balkan countries made a practice of levying on travelers who passed along the mountain roads, seizing the richer ones and holding them for ransom. A favorite means of enforcing and possibly hurrying up the payment of the money demanded was to send a finger or an ear of the captive to the relatives on whom the demand for money had been made.

In the past five years, however, the governments of these countries have given close attention to policing the mountain districts so that to-day brigandage in Europe is no more common than in the United States.

Not a Drummer's Paradise.

A New York comercial traveller on his first business trip to Europe writes: "I am glad that I am a buyer and not a seller out here, and I want to tell the boys who go on the road in our beloved country that theirs is a life of unalloyed bliss, one continuous round of pleasure, in comparison with that of the drummers on this side of the big water. We travel from New York to San Francisco and from Portland to Key West, and get along with our own language. One would have to be a first-class linguist to do justice to one-tenth of that territory here. I met a drummer in Budapest who was selling for a German concern. Besides German, he had to speak several of the Slavonic tongues, and when he made his trips to Switzerland and Italy he had to speak Italian as well. Worst of all, after many years of work, this man was making about 3,000 marks a year, and, when you figure a mark at 25 cents, that is not what one might call without fear of contradiction a 'princely stipend.'"

Our Privileged Classes.

"Ah," complained the visiting nobleman, "but you have no privileged classes in this country." "We haven't, eh?" replied the prominent citizen. "You ought to be out some night when a gang of college boys are on a tear."

THE ARCTIC TEMPLE OF ICE

Crystal Palace Found by Ill Fated Erichsen Expedition.

Amid the bleak, icy deserts of Greenland the survivors of the recent ill fated Erichsen expedition discovered a sight of majesty that solaced them for months of darkness, tedium and suffering. They found a crystal palace of superhuman architecture, vaster than a dozen cathedrals and Egyptian temples, resplendent with jewels and endless decorations of ice. Created by nature in a forbidding wilderness, it frightened the eyes of the explorers and awed them with unimagined magnificence. The dreams of pets and the fancies of epic bards were surpassed by this vision of colossal loveliness, which the painter, Achton Frils, a member of the expedition, endeavored to carry away for the benefit of dwellers in civilization. More than a mile in length, the lofty nave of this Arctic temple of ice was pierced at intervals with windows through which the glancing sun rays sparkled on columns and cubes and immense clusters of stalactites like pendent jewels. An iridescent glow, as if from opals and diamonds, suffused the lighter spaces and shaded into the bluish twilight which reigned in solemn transepts. The painter despaired of comprehending even the elusive colors that emanated from every surface and were infinitely toned by combination and reflection.

Through the centre of the ice palace flowed a stream of water, whose occasional ripple and splashing fall broke the majestic silence. The human voice reverberated weirdly against the massive walls and the arched roof. A tone of mystery or of giant power was repeated by invisible spirits of the North. There were echoes like chimes of bells, matching the fairy decorations of the nave. A huge dissonance caused by the cracking of a distant floe rumbled through the cavern as if it were the beginning of a prelude on an organ appropriate for an Arctic temple. What strains of might and of brooding softness would be required in such music!

In habited latitudes the architecture of frozen water is regarded as a pleasing fantasy, something which lasts a few short months and disappears. Far North it is possible that ice palaces and temples should endure without change longer than human structures of stone. The carcasses of prehistoric monsters have remained inviolate in Arctic tombs for thousands of years, while granite pyramids have worn away and Babylonian civilizations have been hurled deep in the earth. Some day the world may decide to store its most valuable records for posterity at the poles.

Attar of Roses in Bulgaria.

The two plants specially cultivated in Bulgaria for industrial purposes are both highly scented, though in different ways—they are tobacco and roses.

The great rose plantations are at Kazanlik, Karlova and Klissoura, and the chief kinds grown are the damask and various species of white roses. The rose growing district comprises 173 villages and 15,500 acres of rose plantations, and it takes 250 pounds of roses to make one ounce of pure attar of roses.

The ground of a rose plantation is prepared very much as for vine growing, that is to say, rows of ditches are made about a foot and a half wide, and a yard and a half apart; the bushes are struck in vertically and well covered with earth and fertilizer. In a year the bushes are a foot high, and at the end of the third year the first rose crop can be gathered. The life of a rose bush varies from twenty to twenty-five years and then the old roots are dug out and the garden is freshly planted.

The rose crop is gathered at the end of May, the harvest is described by eye witnesses as being a most picturesque sight. The peasant girls and boys gather the roses at sunrise while the dew is heavy on their leaves, and as they gather the fragrant blossoms they sing the quaint Bulgarian folk songs.

The roses are taken to the distillery and distilled during the day, and when the precious attar has been collected and bottled it is sent to London, Paris and New York.

Worked Hard, Too.

A persistent lawyer who had been trying to establish a witness's suspicious connection with an offending railroad was at last elated by the witness's admission that he "had worked on the railroad."

"Ah!" said the attorney, with a satisfied smile. "You say you have worked on the P., T. & X.?"

"Yes."

"For how long a period?"

"Off and on for seven years, or since I have lived at Peacedale on their line."

"Ah! You say you were in the employ of the P., T. & X. for seven years, off and on?"

"No. I did not say that I was employed by the P., T. & X. I said that I had worked on the road, off and on, for that length of time."

"Do you wish to convey the impression that you have worked for the P., T. & X. for seven years without reward?" asked the attorney.

"Absolutely without reward," the witness answered, calmly. "For seven years, off and on, I've tried to open the windows in the P., T. & X. cars, and never once have I succeeded."

All in a Name.

Many a young man starting out to conquer the world considers himself an Alexander, when he is in reality but a smart Alec.

BLUEBEARD ONCE WAS A REALITY

The Original Was Gilles de Laval, Marshal of France in the Year of 1492

WORSE THAN NURSERY HERO

Clad Always in Sombre Hues, His Swallowtail Black Beard Gave Him an Uncanny Appearance—Weird Search for the Philosopher's Stone.

Bluebeard existed in reality. To be sure, he had not married seven wives, and therefore never threatened them with violent death; still, the enormities of which this original has been guilty are not surpassed by the crimes of our hero of the nursery. The original Bluebeard was Gilles de Laval, Lord of Reiltz, who was made Marshal of France in 1429, and in the reigns of Charles VI. and VII. distinguished himself by his bravery against the English when they invaded France. He was born in the Castle of Machecoul, in Vendee, in 1404. There still rise the ruins of a castle, which even to-day is called in the whole neighborhood the "Bluebeard Castle," and the peasants when passing by at night make the sign of the cross. Its former owner descended from one of the oldest families, belonging to the Montmorencies on his mother's side. He was married at the age of thirteen, but his wife died in the same year, and the second wife, whom he married in the following year, came to her death soon after her wedding. In 1420, at the age of sixteen, he took for his wife Catharine de Thouars, a girl of the same age, who, besides her rich dowry, increased his estates by the barony of Tiffanges. A great military career opened before the young man, who fought at the side of Jeanne d'Arc in all the battles against the English, and for his patriotism and heroism he became Marshal of France. Gilles de Retz was by no means the ugly, demonlike looking monster which the Bluebeard of the fairy tale pictures of our imagination, but rather a portly looking man of high stature and great muscular strength. Only his glossy long "blond" hair and his swallowtail "black" beard gave an uncanny impression. He was clad all in black. The reflections of this sombre costume, mingled with those of his light hair, made his beard appear of a bluish black color. Hence the surname Blue Beard, by which he is known even to-day in all those parts of Brittany, Anjon and Vendee, where the ruins of his castles are still in existence. The fortune of the marshal was immense. He owned cities, villages and towns in Brittany, in Anjou and Vendee, which brought him an annual income of 60,000 livres, more than $50,000 in our money. His personal property was estimated at $1,000,000, an immense amount in his time. But all this fortune was sacrificed to his passion for art and literature, music and the stage. The services which he rendered his country might have immortalized his name had he not forever blotted his glory by murders, impieties and debaucheries, to which he was led by his pride and ambition to outdo princes and kings in magnificence, pomp and power. In order to build up a new fortune Gilles became an alchemist. But his efforts to discover the philosopher's stone proved vain, and he applied to magic in order to learn all the secrets of heaven and earth. In dark caves, by the light of consecrated candles and the rising of incense, he would, under all kinds of magical rites and incantations, invoke the demons and even try to conjure Satan in his own person. He wrote to the Evil One letters in his own blood, renounced the safety of his soul, and sold himself to the devil. But neither the infernal spirits nor their commander would answer him. The marshal despaired at his failure. There remained but one means—the blood of innocent children must surely be a pleasing sacrifice to the devil and dispose his satanic majesty in favor of his worshipper. And thus started the series of murders which Gilles at first committed in honor of the devil, but which caused him so much pleasure that later on he killed numerous children for mere lust of cruelty. He corrupted young persons of both sexes that he might attach them to him, and afterward killed them for the sake of their blood for his charms and incantations. A terror soon spread over the whole country when everywhere children disappeared who met their death in the subterranean dungeons of "Blue Beard's" castles. Their number is estimated at from 700 to 800. At length he was arrested and, being found guilty of numerous atrocities, was sentenced, with his two accomplices, to be burned alive in a field at Nantes in 1440. Popular tradition confounds his crimes and atrocities with those of the nursery Bluebeard. Indeed, the real hero of Perrault's story kills his wives, while nothing of the kind is known of Gilles, whose wife, by the way, outlived him by several years, and contracted another marriage after his death. It is, however, likely that the stories of the terrible marshal were alive in Perrault's mind when he transferred this bloody picture from the grewsome abysses of mediaeval fantasticalness into the purer world of the fairy tale.

THE LAMB IN WALL STREET

Plays a Game Whose First Rule He Doesn't Understand.

The lamb who thinks he can filch money out of Wall Street is permitted to succeed in his operations only until he has enough to make it worth the while for a professional to get up and take it from him. What possible chance has the gambler in such a game as this? Would he play poker with no chance of seeing the cards dealt, or of knowing how many cards his opponents draw, and with more than a suspicion that the cards are marked? Yet he does worse than that when he deals in stocks on a margin through the New York Stock Exchange. Does he ever realize that the winnings in the game played there depend on his own losses, and that the broker who receives his money on margin knows, not thinks, nor suspects, but knows, that in the end he will inevitably join the great majority before him, who have played and lost?

"If it were not against the rules of the New York Stock Exchange," exclaimed the head of a legitimate brokerage house, "I'd bucket every order I took."

"Do you mean to say that your customers are more likely to be wrong than right in their guesses?" was the surprised question of Mr. Lamb.

"Sure," was the reply, with an indulgent smile of superior wisdom on the frank, open face of the broker. "A speculator on margin is not only likely to lose, he is sure to lose. Of course, he sometimes wins, gets on the right side of the market, and in a day or two walks off with twenty thousand dollars in his jeans. Do you think he stays away? Not much! That was too easy; and the next time he loses his twenty thousand of winnings and as much more besides as he'll stand for or can raise. Why, this business we're in is pure gambling, and we're not one whit better than Dick Canfield."

Remember, please, that the speaker was not a bucket-shop man, nor yet a crank reformer, but the head of a legitimate New York Stock Exchange house, with thousands of customers; and he knew the game from beginning to end.

In the Fog.

Hudson Maxim, at the British Schools Club's recent banquet, referred to the fogs of London.

"In one of the worst London fogs," said the inventor, "an old friend of mine tried to find his way from Trafalgar Square to the Savoy, where he had an engagement to dine.

"The sulphurous air made the eyes smart and the head ache, and it brought on terrific fits of coughing. You could not, literally, see your hand before your face. There was a continual crashing in of windows; bells jangled; vehicles and foot passengers collided, shrieks and oaths arose.

"Threading his way in the midst of this pandemonium, through the Strand, as he supposed, from Landseer's lions to the waiting dinner at the Savoy, my old friend, to his great bewilderment soon found himself descending a broad stairway. He put his hand to the balustrade. Yes, a broad and stately stairway, with a rail of carved stone. Amazing!

"Suddenly in his descent my friend collided with some one ascending the stairway.

"'Hullo!' he said.

"'Hullo!' a gruff male voice replied.

"'Can you tell me,' said my friend, 'where I am going?'

"'Certainly,' said the other. 'If you keep straight on you will walk into the Thames, for I've just come out of it.'"

A Sex Difference.

The van that brought the first load of furniture for the family moving in next door had as a passenger a small boy of about his own age. He welcomed the newcomer hospitably with:

"Hello!"

"Hello yourself!"

"Say, you've got red hair too, ain't you?"

"Yes, so have you, ain't you, jes' like mine?"

"Do they ever call you 'Red'?"

"Umhum, and 'Reddie' and 'Redney,'"

"And 'Ginger'?"

"You bet, and 'Cedar.'"

"And 'Bricktop'?"

"Yes, and 'Sorreltop.'"

"Does your Uncle Bob say you're copper mounted?"

"I ain't got no Uncle Bob; but grandad says I've got brass fittin's."

"Ever call you 'Beets'?"

"No; but they call me 'Carrots' sometimes, cause I've got freckles too. See?"

A pause.

"Say, have you got a sister?"

"No, have you?"

"Yes; but she's grown up. She wears long dresses, and has got a beau that comes to see her every Sunday evening."

"Has she got red hair too?"

"Umhum, jes' like mine."

"What do they call her?"

"Aw, she's a auburn haired beauty!"

Artificial Sapphires.

Mr. Lacroix, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, has just read a paper before that learned society on the manufacture of sapphires. He has discovered practically the composition of the precious stone, and has succeeded in obtaining some specimens which almost resemble the real stone. It cannot be said that M. Lacroix has yet discovered the exact process, for those which he has obtained would not impose upon a skilled lapidary who subjected them to a severe test.

Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

March 7, '09—(Acts 8:26-28).

When nations are at war with each other and it is deemed necessary to conceal campaign plans from the enemy, naval forces are often sent to sea under sealed orders. No one knows the destination of the fleet, but the government officers. The men who stand upon the bridges of the battleships are unaware of the field of their operations. Not until the fleet is out upon the high seas does the commander break the seal and read the program for his evolutions and the plan of attack.

Plan of Campaign.

It was much that way with the movements of the church in the beginning. They knew in a general way that they were to preach the gospel, "both in Jerusalem and in all Judea, and in Samaraia, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth," but just when and how it was to be done was all unknown even to the wisest of the apostles. God's plan of campaign included the home, the relatives, the neighborhood, the nations, in ever widening circles, not overlapping each other, but never ceasing until the world was evangeliezd. The army of the Lord steadily recognized His invisible leadership.

Unquestioning Obedience.

A striking illustration of this principle is found in the career of Philip, the evangelist. He was in the midst of a great revival in Samaria, the whole city was being swept with revival fire, when without the slightest intimation of what was coming he received orders to report for duty in the middle of a barren desert 60 miles away, that lay between Jerusalem and Gaza. Philip did not hesitate a second. He knew that the trains of duty make schedule time and close connections, and he arose and went. At that very hour out from Jerusalem was coming an Ethiopian, a Prime Minister of Queen Candace of Northern Africa, a continent that had not yet received a ray of gospel light. In his hand he held a manuscript of Isaiah's prophecy, and he was trying to make out of whom the old Hebrew prophet was writing. In obedience to orders Philip and that Eunuch met at the junction of the roads in that desert, and the evangelist gave the Ethiopian his message, mustered him in to the service of a mightier monarch than an earthly queen, and sent him on his way to open recruiting stations for the kingdom all over Northern Africa. It seems like a mere fortuitous combination of circumstances, this floating together of two atoms on the boundless sea of life, but to the man of faith there is nothing unaccountable or accidental about it. It was a mighty illustration of prompt and unquestioning obedience to sealed orders. The hand that guides the planets in their courses arranged the schedule and secured the result.

Secret of Success.

Instances like this might be multiplied all through the ages. Some of the most far-reaching results in the realm of morals have been wrought when the actors were entirely unconscious of the consequences. Philip possibly never knew what that conversation in the desert meant to the world—certainly he did not know that day that he had kindled a continental fire. This is the explanation of many of the riddles of life. When David was fleeing through the wilderness, pursued by his own son, he was being prepared to become the sweet singer of Israel. Joseph was sold into Egypt but it was all a school of preparation for a throne. Hugh Miller said, "I will be a stone mason"; God said, "You will be a geologist." Men study law, and bring up in the ministry. Men resolve to settle in one place, and they become itinerants. They desire to stay in the East, and they go to the West. All the circumstances of life, all the work, different from that which we expected. We enlist in the infantry and serve in the cavalry. We think we prefer the army, and bring up in the navy. We have a taste for the rear guard and we are put on the picket line. We desire to join the sharpshooters and we swab the big guns. In other words, not what the individual chooses but what the Great Commander orders is the principle on which this campaign is waged. Philip could have found any number of reasons for staying right where he was. To all human appearance he could not be spared from Samaria. To leave a multitude of men to go after one man was preposterous. Jerusalem was much nearer the desert than Samaria; there was a whole theological seminary of ministers there, why not send one of them? But God uses the men that he can count on. Napoleon had a great army who gladly followed him to battle but he had his Old Guard upon whom he could depend to stand in any breach or storm any position. The noble 600 of Balaklava are immortalized because they charged the batteries even though they knew some one had blundered. This world will never be won for the Man of Galilee, until the militant host on life's battlefield takes its stand with Philip and accepts sealed orders with as much alacrity as when it understands the plan of campaign.

CHILD THAT WILL NEVER DIE

Dr. Asher Gluck Promises an Offispring That Will Talk at Birth —Recipe for Perfection.

Chicago.—Dr. Asher Gluck, inventor of the "Simple Life and Equality System" and author of "Olam Habbo; or, The New Immortality, Another Existence of a Future State," announced that he would disband his Chicago "colony." He is to join "Sercombe Himself," not in reality but in spirit.

Gluck's "Sanitarium" is at No. 1171 Milwaukee avenue. Although the leader says there are sixty members in his colony in Chicago, neighbors say they have not been appearing at the headquarters lately. The head of the cult asserts that both he and his wife are now perfect. "In fifteen months," he adds, "a child will be produced that will be able to talk at birth and that will never die. That child will be myself reborn."

The "doctor" said he intended selling all his possessions in Chicago and moving to some quiet spot where there would be no danger that either he or his wife should depart from the principles of "perfect conduct."

It is hinted that Gluck has become discouraged because other members of his band did not become "perfect." The temptations of the world, it is asserted, proved too strong for the majority of those who took up the "simple life and equality system," and they dropped the teachings of Gluck.

Among the things said to be responsible for the backsliding are women, cards, drink and theatres. Gluck's recipe for perfection is: Vegetarianism, sackcloth garments, abstinence from lovemaking, isolation from the world and prohibition of kissing.

EVANS HAS A FAVORITE.

In Next Russian-Japanese War, but Admiral Won't say which.

Pittsburg.—Admiral Robley D. Evans, has exploded a story which close friends of Andrew Carnegie have been exploiting for years, that Carnegie sacrificed his own money and comfort to establish an armor plate mill at Homestead for the Government. Said Admiral Evans:

"I was the first man to suggest to Andrew Carnegie that he build an armor plate mill. It was when I was inspector of steel at the Homestead mills that I said to Mr. Carnegie that I thought he should build such a mill. I pointed out to him that it was going to be a great industry and that he should get in on the ground floor in America. He took to the idea at once and sent for Julian Kennedy, the engineer, laid the plans before him and asked how much it would cost. 'About $500,000,' replied Kennedy. 'Go ahead and build it,' replied Carnegie, and that's how the first armor plate mill was built at Homestead."

Asked his opinion about the possibility of another war between Russia and Japan he said:

"There will be a war there some time. It's bound to come. Russia is too big and powerful to sit down calmly and permit Japan to whip her without retaliation. But it won't come until Russia is ready for it, and then there will be a fight worth seeing."

"Who do you think will win?"

"I wouldn't like to say, but I know who I hope will win, but I'm not saying," he said, laughing.

BABBLERS ENCOURAGE SATAN.

Women Have Been Talking Ever Since the Garden of Eden.

South Norwalk, Conn.—"Women commenced to babble in the garden of Eden and she has babbled down through the ages from that day to this," said the Rev. Hugh B. Carpenter in the Baptist church here when preaching to a club of young women called "The Silent Seven."

"Nothing will send the devil back to the Satanic regions, to die and rot, like silence, but the gentler sex is not pushing his migration very hard."

A few months ago Dr. Carpenter had occasion to rebuke a number of young ladies from the pulpit for whispering during service. They banded themselves together in a club termed "The Silent Seven." They sewed for charity, and their sessions were mum affairs with fines for talking, the money going to charity.

The Doctor commended them on their club this evening, and expressed a wish that they would form the church into a "Silent Four Hundred."

SAW "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" IN VISION.

Mrs. Stowe's Son Says She Received Idea for Story in Church.

Hartford, Conn.—The Rev. Charles E. Stowe, in a speech here before a church club, said his mother, Harriet Beecher Stowe, received the idea of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in a vision which she had in church, in which she saw clearly depicted the pathetic death of old Uncle Tom. He said his mother began the story with this scene, writing the book backward.

In a recent court case it was shown that Mrs. Stowe's sister, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, held communication with spirits concerning her will and the phases of her everyday life

Warrant for Bunyan Brings $22.

London, England.—One of the two warrants issued in 1671 for the arrest of John Bunyan was submitted for sale by auction here and evoked a bid of only $22. The first amount offered was $5. The other warrant, presumably a duplicate of the specimen offered is owned by J. P. Morgan, who is said to have paid $2,000 for it.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909

A Modified Quarantine in Relation to Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Went into effect February 25th, 1909. The limits of territory quarantined are prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture. The quarantine will, however, be enforced by the State Livestock Sanitary Board excepting in relation to shipments from the quarantined districts to points outside of Pennsylvania. Under this new regulation, the areas quarantined are to be considerably diminished in size and greater freedom of movement and shipment are to be permitted.

Under the former quarantine order, as established by the United States Department of Agriculture, the district involved twenty-six counties, in eleven of which there had been no foot and mouth disease. The Federal authorities have now accepted the view of the State authorities, to the effect that it is safe to draw in the quarantine lines so that only those townships in which disease actually occurred and the adjoining townships shall continue in quarantine, excepting in one county where the last disease was found, to which the same regulation will apply as soon as the farm-to-farm inspection is completed.

Under the new order it will still be necessary to take out permits for moving livestock within the quarantined districts, and permits will also be issued for the removal from the quarantined districts of animals for immediate slaughter. Permits will be granted promptly and, as heretofore, without cost, upon application to any one of the branch offices or to agents of the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

It is also required that hay and straw and hides taken out of the quarantined districts shall be moved only on permit. In the case of hides and skins, disinfection will be required before such transfer is allowed if they were removed from cattle, calves or sheep before January 1st, 1909.

The infection of foot-and-mouth disease may linger for several months about places that have harbored infected cattle. Since it is possible that all the infected places have not been found, even though an exceedingly careful search has been made, it is necessary, for the protection of the livestock interests of the community, the state and the nation, to continue some restrictions and oversight in these general localities where the disease has occurred. It is hoped that the necessity for this oversight will soon be past. The State authorities are exceedingly anxious to remove all restrictions as quickly as this may properly be done, and as soon as they are permitted so to do by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The United States government cannot enforce a quarantine with relation to a part of a state, but only with relation to an entire state; therefore, if the local quarantine is not faithfully observed and enforced, the entire State will be quarantined for the protection of the rest of the country. It is understood, then, that if the local quarantines are not continued in the manner demanded by the United States authorities, it will become necessary for such authorities to place a quarantine on livestock and farm commodities in the entire State.

In relation to Columbia county. The entire county has heretofore been under quarantine regulations which have prohibited the shipment of cattle, sheep and swine, and of hay and straw and of undisinfected hides, skins and hoofs of cattle sheep and swine from this county to other States, and to parts of Pennsylvania not in quarantine.

Under the new quarantine order all restrictions are removed and shipments may be made freely to any point from all parts of Columbia county except from the townships of Hemlock and Montour. Restrictions are continued on these townships on account of their proximity to the infected district in Montour county. It is, however, permitted to ship live stock for slaughter, and hay and straw from these townships upon permit. Hides and skins removed from the carcasses of animals since January 1st may be shipped without disinfection and hides and skins removed before January 1st may be shipped, on permit, after disinfection.

It is forbidden to drive or move cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine over the public roads and highways in these townships excepting on permit so to do. Permits may be obtained free of charge from the agent of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, at Danville, or the Branch Office of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, at Sunbury. Applications for permits should state the kind of animals and the number or amount of animals or commodities to be moved, the names and addresses of the owner, shipper and consignee, the places the animals or commodities are to be moved from, and their destination.

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Elks Want a Reservation.

Mc Henry Presents Petition of Milton Lodge, B. P. O. E.--Want Public Lands Used.

Hon. John G. McHenry, Representative for this district has presented a petition of Milton Lodge, No. 913 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, for an American elk reservation in Wyoming, which was referred to the committee on public lands.

It is believed here this is the beginning of a movement on the part of the Elks of the entire country that will culminate in the setting apart of a considerable tract of public land, which under the auspices of that order will be used to propagate and protect that specie of wild animal.

Mr. McHenry is following the matter up with energy and as a great many of the senators and representatives in congress are members of the order, the necessary legislation to compass the result is likely to be enacted in the near future.

The Ghost of the Abbey

Is a new Serial Story and was written by Gertrude Warden. It will be published in *The Philadelphia Press*, and the first chapters will appear Sunday, March 7th.

It is an interesting and fascinating Ghost Story and tells all about ghosts, and is full of hair-raising experience.

The story grows more intensely interesting from chapter to chapter. It will be published exclusively in *The Philadelphia Press*. Order your paper in advance to be sure you will not miss the opening chapters, for there will be an extra demand on Sunday.

No Open Spitting Field.

Senator Sproul is bent on carrying out the suggestion of those who are waging war on tuberculosis that there shall be no spitting in public places. He has introduced a bill making it a penal offense punishable with a fine of from $1 to $5 for any one to spit in a public hall, street car, steam car, railroad station or trolley station. In default of payment the offender is sent to jail from one to five days.

Four years ago a similar bill prepared by Senator Sproul was passed, but Governor Pennypacker vetoed it on the ground that there are too many penal laws. There are city ordinances covering the offense, but the Sproul act is a general law and covers the rural districts.

CASTORIA.

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Grange Opposes School Code Bill.

Asks That the Commission Revise its Work for Next Legislature.

The great grange of Pennsylvania has come out emphatically against the new school code bill. Its legislative and executive committees in session at Harrisburg advised that the educational commission be continued and asked to revise its work, and after thorough debate, the committees adopted the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, The school code prepared by the educational commission is very voluminous, and

WHEREAS, It was not completed until after the legislature was in session, thus giving the members little time and many of their constituents no opportunity to study its provisions, and

WHEREAS, It provides for many and important changes from the present laws, and

WHEREAS, The people of the rural districts had no representation on the commission : therefore be it

Resolved, That the enactment into law of the proposed school code by the present legislature would be premature and be it further

Resolved, That the interest of all will be better conserved by continuing the commission, allowing it to revise its work, and requiring it to have its report printed and distributed among the people at least six months before the next legislature.

THE BIG ROAD PROJECT.

The committees declared in favor of a general hearing by the legislature of all persons interested in good roads and to carry out this idea adopted a resolution calling for a general meeting of all persons interested in good roads, to be held in the capitol the second week in March.

The foliowing declarations were made on general road legislation :

With some amendments we favor the passage of the Jones bill on township roads, which provides State aid of 50 cents for each dollar raised locally up to a miximum of $20 per mile.

We demand a reorganization of the State highway department to the end that this branch of our government shall lay out a complete system of State roads connecting our large towns and county seats, for preparing bulletins on township road construction, maintenance, etc.

We are opposed to building the boulevard from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, for the reasons that there are no plans as to routes, cost or kind of construction, and no plans of any State roads in other sections of the State.

We have been working for nearly four years without any plans or system, and we believe that the first thing necessary is to make arrangements for a complete system of State road construction, to the end that each county may know what it may expect.

ACTION ON OTHER MEASURES.

These resolutions were also adopted:

WHEREAS, The State roads built by present methods wear out in a few years, therefore be it

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to bonding the State for payment by future generations for roads long since worn out.

Resolved, That we favor an amendment to the present trolley law, compelling the companies operating lines to carry freight in the rural districts.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

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Scarlet to Lead Again.

James Scarlet, of Danville, will participate in the next capitol contract conspiracy case trial, which is set for April 5 before President Judge Kunkel, of the Dauphin county court. Mr. Scarlet will also make one of the arguments before the superior court on March 8 in the effort to secure a retrial of the case in which Contractor John H. Sanderson and others were convicted.

A new, interesting and instructive feature now contained in *The Philadelphia Sunday Record* is a series of Puzzle Picture Contests, for the solution of which *The Record* will give 110 prizes each week. These puzzle pictures are of educational value; therefore, a twofold purpose is accomplished by the prize winners.

Read the terms of the contest in next Sunday's *Philadelphia Record*, and have your local news agent deliver the paper regularly to you.

Want Real Pure Food.

State Grangers Demand Elimination of Poisonous Stuff.

A Pure Food bill in the interests of the millions of consumers, and not of the few wealthy manufacturers and mixers, is demanded by the Pennsylvania Grange at the hands of the present Legislature. The State Grange's Legislative and Executive Committees met at Harrisburg, and after discussion of bills pending in the Legislature of interest to the farmers of Pennsylvania adopted resolutions declaring in favor of a Pure Food bill which will not permit the use of any adulterants.

This action was taken in the form of a resolution declaring that as the Federal Government had recognized the use in small quantities of benzoate of soda and other adulterants commonly known to be injurious to health, and was continually changing its regulations, the Grange deemed it best to call upon the Legislature to enact a law which will not allow any such added substances deleterious to health.

A resolution was also adopted demanding the enactment of a law which will require railroad companies to be responsible for forest fires which occur in woods along their lines. A bill to this effect will be introduced in a short time.

The committees determined to oppose any laws which have for their object the changing of the present statutes relative to oleo or renovated butter.

Governor Folk of Missouri will deliver his leeture in the Normal Auditorium on Monday, March 8th.

Evangelical Camp.

The Central Pennsylvania Bible Conference Grove Board of Trustees of the United Evangelical church met in special session at Lewisburg last week, to consider plans pertaining to a tabernacle, dormitory, boarding tent, building of cottages, laying out avenues, public road entrances, securing electric light on grounds on the bluff opposite Milton, which commands a view of the picturesque Susquehanna Valley for miles. A beautiful large picture of the grove, showing the improvements as contemplated, was gone over and will be presented to the annual conference for a perfect view of the newly purchased grove. The committee of incorporation reported and approved reports from a number of Camp Grove associations. Blue prints were prepared for the board's consideration and the following was acted upon: Erection of a tabernacle 100x100 feet, dormitory attached and seated; boarding house and one-story dormitory attached, 20x90 feet; building of cottages, water and light, and bids for erecting tabernacle and boarding building referred to executive committee; cutting of timber, as first talked of, postponed until after annual conference at Lewistown in March.

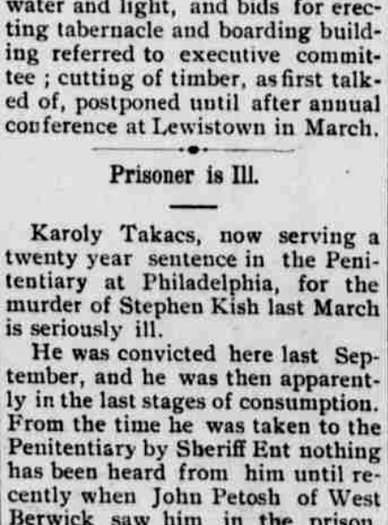
Prisoner is Ill.

Karoly Takacs, now serving a twenty year sentence in the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, for the murder of Stephen Kish last March is seriously ill.

He was convicted here last September, and he was then apparently in the last stages of consumption. From the time he was taken to the Penitentiary by Sheriff Ent nothing has been heard from him until recently when John Petosh of West Berwick saw him in the prison. He was in the hospital, and was in a very enfeebled condition. The attendants expressed the belief that he would not live long.

The Forty-first M. E. Conference.

The forty-first annual session of the Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, will be held in the Fifth Street church, Harrisburg, the week beginning March 5th. Rev. H. H. Hart is pastor of the church and will be the conference host, while Bishop John W. Hamilton will preside over the sessions. The annual temperance address will be made by ex-Governor Joseph Hanley, of Indiana.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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House in the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 13th, 1909,

at 2 o'clock P. M.,

the following described real estate: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being situate in the Township of Briarcreek, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the Northerly side of the Berwick and Bloomsburg Road, on the Southeasterly corner of lot of Charles M. Hess; thence along said road in an Easterly direction fifty-five (55) feet; thence North Four degrees fifteen minutes West one hundred and ninety (190) feet to a sixteen (16) foot alley; thence South eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes West fifty (55) feet to land of Charles E. Hess; thence South four degrees fifteen minutes East along line of lot of said Charles M. Hess, one hundred and ninety (190) feet to the place of beginning. Containing—— square feet. Same being lot No. 4 in lots of William Ash, Having thereon erected a two and one-half

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Being the same premises which S. P. Boston, by his deed dated Sept, 1, 1905, sold to Stanley N. Whitmire, as by reference in the Register and Recorder's Office in Deed Book 77, page 314.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the State Capital Savings and Loan Association of Harrisburg, Pa. vs. Stanley N. Whitmire, and to be sold as the property of Stanley N. Whitmire.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

Swartz & Jackson, Attorneys. 2-18.

W. L. Douglas

AND

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